FBIS DAILY REPORT

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SPANISH MONARCHS CONCLUDE VISIT; DECLARATION ISSUED

King Talks With Videla

PY280137Y Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2138 GMT 27 Nov 78 PY

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 27 Nov (NA)--King of Spain Juan Carlos I today held two meetings with Argentine President Lt Gen Jorge Rafael Videla (ret), including a private luncheon at the Olivos presidential residence with the participation of both their wives. He also greeted the members of the government military junta at the National Congress building during one of the more important activities on the second day of his visit to this country.

At night the chief of state and his wife, Alicia Raquel Hartridge, hosted a reception in honor of the royal couple at the former congress building.

A little after 0900, President Videla, accompanied by the foreign relations minister, Carlos Washington Pastor, and Finance Minister Alfredo Martinez de Hoz, arrived at the residence of the Spanish ambassador to accompany the king to the National Congress building, where the members of the government military junta were awaiting him.

When King Juan Carlos I arrived at San Martin Plaza later he was affectionately greeted by the public and some persons broke the security barriers and reached the king to exchange a few words with him.

After placing a wreath before the monument to General San Martin and as the monarch was preparing to leave, a woman caused an incident by screaming to the king her protest against the disappearance of her 19-year-old daughter, and was restrained by security officers.

The royal couple returned to the Spanish Embassy at noon to be greeted by members of the diplomatic corps accredited to the Argentine Government.

Joint Declaration Issued

PY301342Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1103 GMT 30 Nov 78 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 30 Nov (TELAM)--The joint declaration of the Spanish and Argentine foreign ministers, Marcelino Oreja and Maj Gen Carlos W. Pastor (ret), firmly condemns unjust colonialist and discriminatory practices in general and all forms of domination which still remain in various parts of the world and asks for the return of the territories of Gibraltar and the Malvinas Islands to their respective national sovereignties.

The foreign ministers also express the decision to intensify efforts on an international level to eradicate terrorism, a task which demands establishing greater cooperation among states for the common purpose of contributing to international relaxation and equilibrium.

They confirm that protection of and effective respect for human rights are a main responsibility of all governments which have signed the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

The joint declaration complements a series of bilateral documents, an agreement on cooperation between sports organizations and a complementary agreement on technical cooperation in the field of tourism, through an exchange of notes regarding the development of information and teleinformation techniques; an agreement to prevent double taxation on international sea and air transport; a protocol regarding economic, commercial, industrial and technological cooperation; and an agreement, contained in an exchange of notes, by which a special joint commission is constituted which will examine problems which may emerge in bilateral trade and propose the most suitable solutions.

The joint declaration is the result of talks held between King Juan Carlos I of Spain and President Jorge Rafael Videla, accompanied by Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja and Industry and Energy Minister Agustin Rodriguez Sahagun on the part of Spain, and Foreign Relations and Worship Minister Carlos Washington Pastor and Economy Minister Jose Alfredo Martinez de Hoz on the part of Argentina, who have examined various subjects of common interest and the foreign policy of the two countries, confirming general agreement in their appraisal of the questions which have been discussed.

Both parties pointed out with satisfaction the common historical roots of the Hispano-American peoples and expressed their intention of giving a new dimension to traditional links uniting the two nations. To this end they confirmed the need to maintain a swift exchange of information at all decision levels.

They also recognized with deep satisfaction that bilateral relations, which have a background of traditional cordiality and affection, are developing on the basis of respect for the principles of international law, most particularly the principles referring to the sovereign equality among states, their territorial integrity, nonintervention in internal affairs and the peaceful solution of disputes.

Being aware of the importance of the effective participation of all states in the solution of global problems, they agreed on the need to combine their efforts in order to strengthen the role of the United Nations organization, convinced that this will contribute to a stronger guarantee of international peace and security.

Regarding the international economic situation they agreed that the expansive force of national economies generates an interrelationship and in some cases an increasing interdependence between countries. Recognizing that this is one of the characteristics which the international community is now experiencing, they declared that the interaction which the present situation demands must be reflected in genuine cooperation between countries. This cooperation will help decrease the existing different levels of development between countries.

In this spirit, they stress the importance of reorganizing international economic relations so that the community of nations may orient its resources and potential to the solution of serious problems affecting the life of countries and to achieving the enforcement of a new more just international economic order.

In this regard they expressed their belief that balanced economic growth of nations will benefit the entire community of nations. They recognized that the upsurge of protectionist trends, which affect international trade, obstruct the harmonious development of countries. They thus noted the great importance of having free access to world markets and of drafting and enforcing true international cooperation plans which will enable the effective use of national resources and increasing industrialization of those economies having fewer resources.

They agreed on the importance of multilateral trade negotiations as presently carried out within the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, and they expressed the hope that these negotiations will contribute to establishing effective liberalization of international trade which will particularly consider the unrestricted access of traditional products from the two countries to world markets.

They expressed their governments' desire to achieve constructive progress in the North-South dialog and they agreed that their respective delegations to the UN plenary committee [comite plenario] will maintain flexible contacts to facilitate the search for solutions to the many problems studied by the committee. They expressed their satisfaction with the development and excellent prospects in bilateral economic relations and they stated the firm purpose of promoting and supporting those activities which will benefit the increase of reciprocal economic cooperation.

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Furthermore, both parties stated their satisfaction at an increase in their trade and agreed to continue supporting it for their mutual benefit.

Encouraged by the perspectives of expanding and strengthening even more their mutual relations, they agreed that the joint commissions for commercial and economic cooperation, for cultural cooperation and for scientific and technological cooperation will meet during the first half of 1979 and that these meetings will include, if considered necessary, the private sectors of the two countries.

Moreover, the negotiations, which were carried out in a cordial and friendly atmosphere led to the signing of bilateral agreements. A special agreement was signed for the development and peaceful use of nuclear energy. This agreement states the interest of both parties in promoting scientific research and technological development in the use of this important [words indistinct] specific control measures for merchandise and transportation through the mutual administrative assistance agreement with the objective of preventing, investigating and suppressing customs infractions.

Atomic Energy Agreement

PY3O1555Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1101 GMT 30 Nov 78 PY

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 30 Nov (TELAM)--The agreements signed between the Kingdom of Spain and the Government of the Republic of Argentina deal with the development and application of the peaceful use of nuclear energy; mutual administrative assistance in preventing, investigating and suppressing infringements of customs laws; cooperation between sports organizations; prevention of double taxation on international sea and air transport; and technical cooperation in the field of tourism.

The special agreement regarding nuclear energy stipulates that cooperation will comprise the exchange of scientific and technological information, the training of scientists, experts and technical personnel, the use of scientific and technical installations, as well as specific programs for the sectors of fuels, nuclear power-plants and (?other nuclear) installations, radioisotopes and other scientific and technological fields of common interest.

The exchange of information includes official reports, classified publications and reports, patents for industrial use, reciprocal aid in the training of scientific and technical personnel, scholarships for studies and complementary improvement.

The cost will be shared for travel of experts and the contracting of services and equipment for common technological research and development programs.

Both Spain and Argentina will guarantee that nuclear materials or equipment obtained under the agreement, as well as nuclear materials produced with the help of materials or equipment delivered or exchanged under the agreement, will only be used to promote or develop the peaceful use of nuclear energy. The nuclear materials or equipment which have been mentioned will not be transferred to unauthorized persons or organizations outside the control of one of the parties without written consent by the other party.

This agreement will remain in force for a period of 5 years and will be automatically extended for successive 2-year periods, unless it is renounced by one of the parties 6 months before that period ends.

The part dealing with fuels stipulates the exploitation of uranium deposits, production of concentrates, nuclear purification of uranium concentrates and production of uranium oxide, production of zircaloy tubes and reprocessing of irradiated fuels.

Regarding nucleoelectric centrals, assistance is stipulated for the contracting of the nuclear system for steam generation and the turbogenerators, diagrams and preliminary charge-flows, analysis of possible accidents, predimensioning and dynamic analysis of structures, critical-path diagrams [diagramas unifilares], preliminary plans for tubing, ventilation and electrical systems, installation, testing and starting up of equipment, components and systems.

The annex regarding components of nuclear installations deals with the promotion of cooperation agreements between Spanish and Argentine industries, the forming of joint Spanish-Argentine enterprises and cooperation in organizations promoting the setting up of enterprises for the manufacture of components of nuclear installations.

Departure of Royal Couple

PY302222Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2130 GMT 30 Nov 78 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 30 Nov (AFP)--Spanish King Juan Carlos I and his wife Queen Sofia left today on their return trip to Spain after an official 5-day visit to Argentina. The monarchs, who are traveling aboard a Spanish Air Force plane, left Ezeiza International Airport at 1805 local time (2105 GMT).

SPAIN WILL NOT MEDIATE BEAGLE CHANNEL DISPUTE

PY280106Y Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2212 GMT 27 Nov 78 PY

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 27 Nov (NA)--Spanish Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja y Aguirre denied here today the presumed intervention of King Juan Carlos as mediator of the Argentine-Chilean southern border conflict because "it would involve interference in domestic affairs," and added that the king had already expressed to Argentine officials "his concern" over the existence of Spaniards detained in this country.

The Spanish foreign minister made this statement this afternoon on leaving the downtown hotel where he was honored at a luncheon by his Argentine counterpart Carlos Washington Pastor, during which both ministers exchanged decorations from their respective governments.

Regarding the possibility of the king negotiating with Argentine officials for the release of some Spanish detainees, Oreja y Aguirre indicated that "any situation of this nature is a subject of concern for Spain, and the king will certainly express, and has already expressed, his concern over a subject which, while it does not involve interference in an affair, and we hope it will never be termed as such, it is a feeling felt toward compatriots, wherever they are."

At the end of lunch, at 1530, the two foreign ministers inaugurated at San Martin Palace the working sessions which will end on Thursday with the signing of several agreements and an exchange of notes.

During a short speech Foreign Minister Pastor said that "in the near future the Spanish market will be one of the most important for our country in the world, because possibilities for cooperation with Spain are supported by many well-known reasons."

CHILEAN AMBASSADOR RETURNS FROM SANTIAGO

PY280214Y Buenos Aires Radio Belgrano in Spanish 0130 GMT 28 Nov 78 PY

[Text] The Chilean ambassador to Argentina returned today after 2 days of absence. The diplomat had traveled to Santiago, Chile, last Saturday, bearing the note in which Argentine Foreign Minister Carlos Washington Pastor answered an earlier note sent by his Chilean counterpart on 17 November. In that note Minister Cubillos invited his Argentine counterpart for a meeting to choose the government which would mediate the Beagle conflict.

The Chilean answer to the note of Minister Washington Pastor might be disclosed in the next few hours, according to Chile Domestic Service. According to this station, Foreign Minister Cubillos had stated that soon there will be news in this regard.

In the meantime, reports from Santiago, Chile, indicated that the note sent by the Argentine foreign minister was termed positive by Chilean Government spokesmen. These spokesmen had indicated that it mght pave the way for future understanding. It is now up to Ministers Pastor and Cubillos to meet and appoint, by common agreement, the country which will mediate the pending border issue.

PRESIDENT VIDELA SAID IN DANGER FROM 'HARDLINERS'

PY301550Y Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 29 Nov 78 p 2 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 29 Nov (EFE)--The Buenos Aires magazine PLANTEO commented here today on allegations about the instability of Argentine President Jorge Rafael Videla and his possible replacement by an exponent of the "hardline."

The magazine, which maintains a nationalistic editorial line adverse to the liberalism attributed to General Videla, is published monthly.

Although the circulation of PLANTEO is relatively low, it drew attention for the direct way in which it discussed the reputed tenuousness of Videla's power.

The article appears on the front page under the title: "Changes: The Hardline Is Coming."

The magazine notes the disagreement which seemed to exist between President Videla and the military junta--the highest authority in Argentina--during the recent cabinet reshuffle.

The limitations of presidential power and the indecisions attributed to General Videla lead the magazine to suppose that "there is a (power) vacuum which certainly can't last much longer."

To the degree that General Videla's image is becoming blurred, confused and contradictory, the emergence of others can be seen with greater clarity every day.

PLANTEO cites as alternative figures Gen Luciano Menendez and Gen Iberico Saint Jean (ret), governor of Buenos Aires Province.

Political commentators classify both generals as "hardliners."

General Menendez is the commander of the powerful III Corps headquartered in Cordoba.

Gen Saint Jean has been noted for his ideas contrary to the democratic-electoral system.

The magazine also maintains that "on a wider horizon" the names of Adm Emilio Massera, Gen Juan Carlos Ongania and Gen Alejandro Lanusse are also emerging.

Lanusse and Ongania were Argentine presidents in military regimes during the 1950's and the beginning of the 1970's, respectively.

Massera was a member of the military junta until July.

The three of them would initiate populist policies, although there are ideological and age differences among them.

PLANTEO remarks in conclusion that the military government seems to be seeking the usual solution to the 2-year crisis (which began in 1976) through strengthening the sense of authority and falling back on the use of its own forces. "The most authentic spokesmen or exponents of this idea to meet the next stage," PLANTEO concludes, in an apparent reference to the alternative of "the hardliners." [sentence as published]

ECONOMY MINISTRY ANNOUNCES 60-PERCENT WAGE BOOST

FY300209Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0147 GMT 30 Nov 78 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 29 Nov (AFP)--Economy Ministry sources indicated that minimum wages in the private sector will be increased 60 percent starting next month. A joint project from the Economy and Labor Ministries will be analyzed by the executive branch. It also provides for 100-percent salary flexibility. According to the same sources, the increase foreseen for the public sector will go into effect starting 1 January, while the present minimum wage will be increased from 60,000 pesos to 100,000 pesos (from $62 to $105).

INTERIOR MINISTRY SAYS 28 PERSONS RELEASED

FY280210Y Buenos Aires LA OPINION in Spanish 25 Nov 78 p 7 PY

[Excerpt] The Interior Ministry reported that between 17 November and yesterday the executive branch ordered the release of 28 persons, while 1 person of Bolivian nationality was expelled from the country. During the same period, 7 persons were authorized to leave the country in accordance with the terms of Law 21,650, while 6 persons were arrested and placed at the disposal of the national executive branch.

RELEASE OF 286 DETAINEES UNDER STUDY BY GOVERNMENT

FY301709Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1443 GMT 30 Nov 78 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 30 Nov (AFP)--FRG Ambassador to Argentina Joachim Jaenicke has stated that the Argentine Government is studying the possibility of releasing 286 Germans or citizens of German descent. In remarks made in Posadas, 1,150 km from here, the diplomat expressed his concern over the status of these detainees, who are at the disposal of the Argentine executive branch. According to a report released by the newspaper LA NACION today, Jaenicke indicated that his government is willing to receive those detainees who receive the option of leaving Argentina, and that 286 cases are being studied in compliance with a favorable resolution of local officials, which was well received by the German people. Jaenicke also indicated that a tank is being developed for Argentina by a German company, that a submarine is being built in the FRG for the national navy, and that ties with the armed forces are excellent. On another subject the ambassador revealed that the Deutsche Bank had granted a 500-million-mark loan to the Yacyreta hydroelectric dam being constructed jointly by Paraguay and Argentina.

BANZER RELIEVED OF AMBASSADORIAL DUTIES BY PADILLA

PY010048Y La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 1 Dec 78 PY

[Excerpts] The government military junta headed by General Padilla has decided to relieve Gen Hugo Banzer Suarez from his duties as Bolivian ambassador to Argentina. This decision was made at the latest cabinet meeting in which the remarks made recently by the former head of state were discussed, especially his statement to the press that he would engage in political activities.

Banzer's dismissal elicited surprise from the public, especially from diplomatic circles, because only 2 days ago Banzer was confirmed in his post by the president of the military junta himself after a meeting held in his residence.

Banzer's dismissal was disclosed through a Foreign Ministry cable sent to General Banzer:

In view of your stated purposes to actively intervene in national politics, the government military junta I head has decided to relieve you of your duties as ambassador to the Argentine Republic. I also want to reiterate to you that it is the unwavering decision of the nation's armed forces to not put forward any official candidate in order to guarantee the country's full democratization in the July 1979 election.

The document concludes: Expressing thanks to you for your services, I want to reiterate to you the assurances of my high consideration. Signed: David Padilla Arancibia.

Panamericana unsuccessfully tried to contact Banzer, who is at his San Xavier residence in Santa Cruz Department.

The Foreign Ministry also reported that the following ambassadors were confirmed in their posts: Edmundo Valencia, Canada; Walter Montenegro, Peru; Enrique Kempff Mercado, Uruguay; Hector Fernandez Ferrufino, Yugoslavia; Rodolfo Pacheco Hertzog, Japan; Jose Antonio Zelaya, Israel; Mario Rolon Anaya, United Nations; Javier Caballero Tamayo, Geneva; Augusto Cespedes, UNESCO; Carlos Serrate Reich, Soviet Union.

The Foreign Ministry also accepted the resignations of the following ambassadors: Carlos Iturralde Ballivian, United States; Enrique Beltran, Paraguay; Hugo Veintemillas, Panama; Armando Escobar, the FRG; Mario Ojara, Colombia; Rogelio Miranda, United Kingdom; Jorge Siles Salinas, the Vatican; and Edwin Tapia Frontanilla, OAS.

LABOR CENTRAL CALLS FOR ACTION AGAINST BANZER

PY010137Y La Paz Radio Cruz del Sur Network in Spanish 2330 GMT 30 Nov 78 PY

[Text] In a letter addressed to the president of the military government junta, Gen David Padilla Arancibia, the Bolivian Labor Central [COB] asks that charges be brought against former President Hugo Banzer for irregularities committed during his administration. [passage indistinct] The letter states that these irregularities include violations of the right to life through the assassination of political prisoners and cites the cases of (Miguel Arroyo), (Andres Velli), (Joaquin Centeno Anaya) and [name indistinct] (Flores). It also mentions abuses by troops against miners in Siete Suyos, and peasants [names indistinct].

The COB letter also states that the Banzer government violated labor rights by suppressing union activities.

It states that the Banzer government was characterized by [word indistinct] workers' rights, while economically damaging [illegible]esses. Banzer became the spokesman and defender of Chilean interests by rejecting [illegible] theory which recognized Bolivia's right to never agree to any territorial compens[illegible]on, the letter states.

The COB letter addressed to the military junta president maintains that Banzer made the promise for gas sales to Brazil and denationalized Bolivian oil by granting foreign companies the right to explore and exploit deposits within Bolivian territory. It also accuses the former president of mismanaging public funds and making several deals [passage indistinct]. The document states that former President Banzer should answer for this and other events which took place during his administration.

VENEZUELA, SPAIN, OTHERS TO MAINTAIN RELATIONS

PY2801137 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 Nov 78 PY

[Excerpt] The Foreign Ministry of Bolivia reported that four governments have decided to continue relations with the present government, headed by Gen David Padilla Arancibia. These are: Spain, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Korea.

FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES NEW GOVERMENT'S POLICY

No Changes Planned

PY2800467 La Paz Radio Cruz de Sur Network in Spanish 2330 GMT 27 Nov 78 PY

[Text] The country's new foreign minister, Raul Botelho Gonsalvez, today stated that Bolivia will not alter the foreign policy followed by the previous government. He said this when officially taking over his post of foreign affairs minister. He also ratified Foreign Affairs Ministry Under Secretary Marcelo Ostria Trigo, as well as (Julio Espinola), in charge of the economic under secretariat, and Oscar Cerruto, under secretary for worship.

The foreign minister mentioned the sale of Bolivian gas to Brazil, stating that this matter will continue on its normal course, respecting the policy undertaken by our country during the previous government.

Finally, the foreign minister said Bolivia plans to intensify its campaign abroad to assert its legitimate right to find a solution which would satisfy our hopes for the return of a sea outlet.

Further Comments

PY2815207 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 28 Nov 78 PY

[Excerpts] Foreign Minister Raul Botelho Gosalvez has reported that Bolivia upholds the letter of intent signed with Brazil regarding the gas sale. He also announced that studies are being made to set the course of the negotiations with the neighboring republic.

He also asserted that Bolivia is a country of contacts and that it is therefore studying the possibility of establishing relations with the PRC regime. He explained that this is an alternative since Bolivia cannot ignore the reality of a country with a population of over 850 million inhabitants.

Botelho Gosalvez asserted that Bolivia will continue its policy of a return to the sea. We should make known to the world the loss of our seacoast so that all countries become aware of and give proper importance to the fact that Bolivia suffered that loss almost 100 years ago.

CHILEANS ALLEGEDLY DESTROY BORDER MARKER NEAR LLICA

PY272321Y La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 22 Nov 78 p 9 PY

[Excerpts] Potosi, 21 Nov--Authorities and inhabitants of Llica, the capital of the Daniel Campos Province, proved that Chileans destroyed one of the stone piles [apacheta] of border marker 38 last week.

The information was provided by authorities and representatives of Llica institutions, who provided the following account: On Sunday, 12 November, while grazing his herd of sheep, a peasant was surprised to see that the stone pile on the right side of border marker 38 had been destroyed by Chileans who entered Bolivian territory. After reporting this to the Llica authorities, they held a meeting and sent a committee of 12 persons to border marker 38. The committee met there on Tuesday, 14 November, at about 1700 and saw for themselves that the pile of earth on the right side of the marker had been destroyed.

Llica's provincial doctor, Dr Moises Montesinos, who was in Potosi, reported that in addition to the destruction of the rock pile, they also saw defense structures or barricades built by Chileans on the other side of the border, just a few meters from the border marker.

They also reported having seen tracks from Chilean vehicles which allegedly entered Bolivian territory. Finally, they stated that the inhabitants of that frontier area are asking the government authorities to restore border marker 38 soon in order to avoid this type of provocation.

Upon disclosure of this report in Potosi, some conern arose and the government has been asked to provide greater control over the borders.

PLANS UNDERWAY TO INTENSIFY BORDER PATROLS

PY010232Y La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 1 Dec 78 PY

[Text] The commander of the army, Gen Ramon Azero Zanzetenea, has stated that a plan to intensify the patrols along Bolivia's borders with neighboring countries is underway. He added that the army has created special units and other means which would permit better control of the border areas which, during the past few weeks, have been the object of incursions by Chileans and Brazilians. Asked about the Brazilian incident on 9 November which was disclosed by political authorities of the Santa Cruz Department, he stated:

[Begin Azero recording] We should have more information about this soon. The commander of the local naval force should make some statement shortly. The incident took place within his jurisdiction. [end recording]

He announced that the details of the border incident would be disclosed through a communique. The incident with the Brazilian (?military) has caused some concern among the people living in that border area.

ARMED FORCES INVESTIGATING REPORTS OF CHILEAN SPY RING HERE

PY280016Y La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 24 Nov 78 p 1 PY

[Text] The Bolivian Defense Minister [former as of 24 November] stated that there are reports to the effect that a Chilean spy ring is operating in the country and has branches in several districts.

However, Gen Walter Castro stated that no official information can be released for the time being because the information available at this moment is being analyzed by the general command of the armed forces.

"We have information about this spy ring," he stated, "however, this information is being evaluated by the armed forces intelligence and as soon as the evaluation is over we will know the scope and size of this ring."

Asked about the measures which the armed forces might be taking to avoid violations of Bolivian territory by Chile, the defense minister stated: "The armed forces is permanently carrying out tasks to protect our borders, and we shall not allow any violations of our territory. We are zealous guardians of our sovereignty."

FRI DENIES JOINING ALLIANCE SUPPORTING PAZ ESTENSSORO

PY291848Y La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 29 Nov 78 PY

[Summary] Manuel Morales Davila, president of the Revolutionary Front of the Left [FRI], has referred to certain newspaper reports and categorically denied that the FRI has signed an agreement with the National Revolutionary Movement [MNR], the Authentic Revolutionary Party [PRA] and the Christian Democratic Party [FDC] to form an electoral platform supporting the candidacy of Victor Paz Estenssoro.

[Begin Morales recording] It is not true that the FRI has made any agreement with the MNR-PRA alliance and with the PDC. It is therefore not true that the FRI has decided to support Paz Estenssoro's candidacy. I stated some time ago that even though I knew the MNR-PRA alliance had sounded out the FRI and the PDC regarding the possibilities of a closer agreement, there had never been any official proposal of such a formula to the FRI executive committee. [end recording]

What happened is that the FRI, when explaining to the government the need to call for elections soon, signed political agreements with the MNR, PRA and PDC, but this does not signify the establishment of an electoral platform or support for any candidate.

Morales also stated: We still maintain that the troops must be withdrawn from the mining centers.

Meanwhile, the Historic MNR and the PRA are trying to form a large political movement in support of Victor Paz Estenssoro's candidacy and form an opposition front for the coming elections. MNR leader Edwin Rodriguez referred to the MNR contacts with political parties for that purpose.

[Begin Rodriguez recording] The MNR, PRA, FRI and PDC signed a document on 17 October regarding constitutionalization. [end recording]

Regarding the Democratic and Popular Unity Front, under the leadership of Hernan Siles Zuazo, Edwin Rodriguez said it was an officialist group since it supports the military government junta.

'HARSH' GOVERNMENT REACTION TO ORIT BOYCOTT MOVE

PY280208Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2305 GMT 27 Nov 78 PY

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 27 Nov (AFP)--The Chilean military government today reacted harshly to the announcement of a boycott against Chile adopted by the Regional Inter-American Labor Organization [ORIT]. The measure, taken in Lima by the ORIT executive board at the request of the U.S. AFL-CIO, also affects Cuba and Nicaragua, "countries in which human rights are brutally repressed," according to the board.

Once it knew about the boycott announcement, the Chilean Government stated through the Interior Ministry that no foreign aggression, and least of all one without moral or intellectual justification, can cause a government and a people which have successfully overcome one of the worst periods in their history to waver.

Chileans, it added, can be sure that peace, the process of national institutionalization and the economic-social strategy in effect will not be changed. "They were drawn by consideration of the need to reassert Chile's independence and sovereignty, and are supported by the great majority of the people with a coherence and unity which no international action will ever be able to destroy."

Later on the government statement asserted that if this agreement is implemented, the government will adopt the necessary measures to minimize the damage which our enemies want to cause, especially in the poorer sectors. The government asked all Chileans to stand behind the nation with the assurance that we know how to confront this new challenge.

Union Leaders Urge Compliance

PY302213Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1821 GMT 30 Nov 78 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 30 Nov (AFP)--Chilean labor leaders asked the military regime to give back freedom to the labor movement to prevent the boycott against Chile from becoming continentwide. The leaders of the Group of 10, composed of unions opposing the government, said the boycott approved in Lima by ORIT is against the government, not against the Chilean people.

The measure was adopted in Lima last Sunday, and it means that workers will boycott loading and unloading of ships going to or coming from Chile, Cuba and Nicaragua, which were accused of violating human and labor rights.

In a press conference, the Group of 10 charged the government of General Pinochet today with the serious consequences which the situation thus created will bring upon the country. Eduardo Rios, leader of the group which supposedly represents 1 million workers and employees, said that the government must speak because the solution is up to it: Reestablishing all rights and freedom for Chilean workers.

The organization of dissident workers was pointed out here in recent days as the promoter of the boycott because last May it invited to Chile a delegation of the International Free Labor Confederation (COISL) of which ORIT is a member.

Progovernment circles which reacted in support of the government called upon the Group of 10 to issue a statement rejecting the ORIT-adopted boycott.

Post Office Workers Union President Hernol Flores said that the Chilean workers cannot morally oppose the solidarity attitude of the American workers because when the Chilean workers recover their freedom they will also have to go to the rescue of those workers who are being trampled in Cuba, Czechoslovakia or any other country in the world.

The labor leaders recalled that many of them had cooperated with the military regime in the beginning, immediately after the ouster of the government of the late Socialist President Salvador Allende (1970-1973) because the suspension of freedom was then said to be temporary. They added that 5 years have passed and they do not yet know how long the temporary suspension will last.

They admitted that the boycott will hurt the country, particularly the low-income groups, but they also asserted that the restrictive measure now being enforced in Chile obviously also affects the humble people, not the millionaires or the employers.

Church Condemns Boycott

PY291239Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0152 GMT 29 Nov 78 PY

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 28 Nov (AFP)--The Chilean Catholic Church today condemned the boycott against Chile approved by the Regional Inter-American Labor Organization. Through a public statement, the archbishop of Santiago de Chile indicated that this measure, if implemented, could seriously damage the very people it is seeking to help.

U.S. Consortiums Blamed

PY291322Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0130 GMT 29 Nov 78 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 28 Nov (TELAM-EFE)--Bernardino Castillo, chief of Chilean Copper Mineworkers, stated today that large U.S. copper consortiums have been the main promoters of the boycott against Chile approved recently by the Regional Inter-American Labor Organization [ORIT]. The (?boycott) was approved by ORIT in Lima on Sunday, at the request of the main U.S. union, the AFL-CIO, which charged the Chilean Government with systematically violating workers' rights.

Castillo, president of the workers confederation of the great Chilean copper deposits, which currently produce 16 percent of all world copper production and the only ones which operate at no loss, asserted that the boycott will help the international copper companies overcome their problems after they failed in their attempt to convince the U.S. Government to hamper metal imports.

Labor Leaders Request Rally

PY301807Y Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 30 Nov 78 PY

[Excerpt] At noon today several labor union leaders requested authorization from the Interior Ministry to hold a massive workers rally on Wednesday, 6 December, at 1800 in front of the Diego Portales building to repudiate the boycott agreed to in Lima. Col Enrique Montero, Interior Ministry under secretary, representing Interior Minister Sergio Fernandez, met with (Valerisio Orrego Salas), from the Public Works Ministry Union; (Julio Guzman Barrero), from the National Health Workers Association; (Julio Sangueza) [name indistinct], from the Chilean Municipal Workers Association; and (Manuel Hernandez), of the [words indistinct].

They requested that the Interior Ministry undersecretary authorize the rally, adding that they wanted to show support for President Pinochet's government in view of the unpatriotic attitude shown by ousted union leaders who acted in agreement with political sectors.

Colonel Montero thanked them for their patriotic decision, since this attitude [words indistinct] against those who are betraying the workers and the fatherland.

He added that he believed this authorization will be granted but he said that this must be decided by the interior minister, who will report his decision through the secretary general of unions.

LETELIER'S WIDOW WANTS HUSBAND'S NATIONALITY RESTORED

PY280231Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1817 GMT 27 Nov 78 PY

[Excerpts] Santiago, Chile, 27 Nov (AFP)--The widow of former Chilean Socialist Foreign Minister Orlando Letelier, murdered in Washington, asked the military regime here today to restore her husband's nationality. Letelier, who was minister during the deposed government of Salvador Allende (1970-73), was deprived of his Chilean nationality 10 days before the attack which took his life, while in exile in the United States.

Letelier's wife, Isabel Morel, said: "I am sure most of the persons who signed that decree which deprived Orlando of his nationality were touched by the news of his murder. I have no doubt that most of them will be willing to amend that action."

She said: "It obviously becomes possible to think that perhaps someone decided to deprive him of his nationality to kill him more easily. It is something that sometimes passes through my mind, although it is difficult for me to accept it," she said. She added, however, that according to the background gathered by the U.S. Justice Department, the conspiracy to murder Letelier was already underway when he was deprived of his nationality.

Mrs Letelier arrived here Friday on a 5-day visit, and before returning to Washington she will present a petition to the Chilean court to restore her husband's nationality.

Meets With Etcheberry

PY010256Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0101 GMT 1 Dec 78 PY

[Excerpts] Santiago, Chile, 30 Nov (AFP)--It was disclosed here today that lawyer Alfredo Etcheberry, who represents U.S. interests in the Letelier case, met today with the widow of the former Chilean socialist foreign minister.

Isabel Morel Letelier met with Etcheberry to discuss the extradition plea by the U.S. Government to Chilean courts against three officers of the Chilean Army.

BOGOTA RADIO STATIONS UNDER MILITARY CONTROL

PA301235Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 1130 GMT 30 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Bogota, 30 Nov (EFE)--The radio stations of this capital were placed under military control today after the bold attack by a guerrilla unit on the Colombian Todelar broadcasting station, where it transmitted several pronouncements.

Well-armed policemen were stationed outside the transmitters in Bogota to prevent actions such as that which occurred Tuesday night in which the guerrillas claimed responsibility for the murder of former Minister Rafael Pardo Buelvas.

The guerrillas, 10 men and 1 woman, transmitted an information bulletin that they had recorded which denounced the present government of President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala for establishing a security statute.

The Workers Self-Defense Movement (MAO) detonated two bombs at the headquarters of the radio station destroying the first floor offices and the main doors. An employee was badly burned.

ARMED FORCES ANNOUNCES ILV'S EXPULSION FROM COUNTRY

PA281450Y Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 28 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Bogota--After learning about serious and grave accusations against the Summer Linguistic Institute (ILV), the armed forces announced that the expulsion of this international organization from Colombia will be presented in an official document in less than 2 months.

Within the next 2 weeks, Defense Minister Luis Carlos Camacho Leyva and Government Minister German Zea Hernandez, will draft a protocol to expel this U.S. organization from the country.

The Government Ministry's Department of Indian Affairs has presented a number of documents showing the ILV's clear and ill-willed intervention in the policies of the Indian communities located in the northern and southern parts of the country. The ILV has also been exerting pressure on several Indian chiefs, inciting them to rebel against the municipal governments and urging them to give up all religious practices that currently prevail in the Indian communities.

PRESENCE OF PEOPLE'S TEMPLE MEMBERS HERE BEING INVESTIGATED

PA292004Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1911 GMT 29 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Bogota, 29 Nov (AFP)--It has been reported here that the alleged presence in Colombia of members of the U.S. People's Temple sect--recently involved in the collective poisoning in Guyana--is being investigated by military authorities.

Official sources have located hundreds of alleged members of the sect in areas like El Caqueta, in the country's south.

Official circles have not dismissed the possibility that members of the People's Temple may have entered Colombian territory from Venezuela, where many of the survivors of the mass poisoning in Guyana fled.

PEREZ DISCUSSES OIL PRICES, ANDEAN PACT, ELECTIONS

PA301707Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 1019 GMT 30 Nov 78 PA

[Report on EFE Director Luis Maria Anson's 4-hour interview with Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez at Miraflores Palace; date not given]

[Excerpts] Caracas, 30 Nov (EFE)--I respect and will enforce respect for Venezuela's democratic laws and the result of the elections, Perez told me after stretching his firm and very cordial hand to me. [He said] Nothing else about the 3 December elections because the Venezuelan Constitution forbids a president from participating in the election campaign and supporting his party's candidate, who in this case is Luis Pinerua of the Democratic Action Party. "Although," he said smiling "everybody knows of course where my sympathies lie."

Democracy, he said, is threatened by the discredited municipal councils that are often managed by incapable or corrupt men. That is why when leaving the presidency I will immediately occupy myself with the municipal elections so that my party will present prestigious candidates and restore the deteriorated image of the councils.

"The continuity of my work is irreversible," he notes, measuring his words carefully. "It is assured by our planning of the future Venezuela [words indistinct]. We have committed at least two constitutional periods with the great projects [words indistinct] in the industrial as well as agricultural and cultural fields. What is being done is irreversible, no matter which candidate wins the elections."

What has been done, it can be said without exaggeration, is enormous. There have been many failings and mistakes in the past 5 years, but the balance is highly positive and Venezuela has changed in such a way that the country, which was just a step away from playing a minor role, now has an important place in the world.

[Question] Mr President, is the price of oil going up or not?

[Answer] It is going up, of course it is going up. The only decision that is currently in the hands of the developing countries is that of setting the price of oil and we shall not give it up. The industrialized nations must realize that a new international economic order is necessary and inevitable. This is not merely a phrase but reality. Oil is the instrument through which the large economic powers and the developing countries have been forced to sit at the same table.

[Question] In what proportion will be the price of oil be increased?

[Answer] If the OPEC countries took into consideration what inflation has meant over the past 2 years, oil would go up by 40 percent.

[Question] But that would be a tragedy.

[Answer] Yes, it would, which is why some of us have thought that it is necessary to raise the price of oil moderately.

[Question] What does the president understand by moderation?

[Answer] Neither 40 percent nor an insignifant percentage. Perhaps between 10 and 12 percent, but that is a matter that will have to be discussed within OPEC.

Iran's destabilization worries the president for a moment and he adds: Besides, we have to take Iran's situation--which I regard as extremely serious--into account. The destabilization of the regime might have incalculable consequences.

[Question] The Andean Pact is a miraculous success. Are you more optimistic now about the Andean Pact's situation?

[Answer] Yes, it has been a miraculous success. We aimed at even bolder objectives than the EEC itself and we have advanced considerably. The definition of the automotive policy, for instance, is of extraordinary significance despite the fact that we were manipulated by the large transnationals which sought to bring about internal confrontations among us.

[Question] Within the framework of that optimism, how do you view relations between Colombia and Venezuela?

[Answer] They are excellent despite the conflict connected with the delimitation of marine and submarine areas, a problem that I have sought to resolve in spite of the emotional climate enveloping this subject. Much progress has been made. If I cannot resolve it, I hope that the next government can.

Genocide in Nicaragua--Things Are Really Bad in Nicaragua

What has happened there is truly dreadful. A veritable genocide has taken place. Entire towns have been massacred. Venezuela is acting with the utmost seriousness at international organizations in order to make the OAS and the United Nations adopt a decision that will end that dictatorial dynasty, which has created an abyss between the people and the regime.

Carlos Andres Perez pauses and briefly provides his impressions of several Latin American leaders.

[Answer] Lopez-Portillo is a serious ruler. He has progressive ideas without going to extremes. He could overcome Mexico's traditional isolationist attitude toward Latin America.

[Question] And Torrijos?

[Answer] He is an historic man. His strength and tenacity returned to Panama its sovereignty over the canal. His withdrawal from power completes a statesman's authentic work.

[Question] What about Fidel Castro?

[Answer] He is an historic reality, a product of the United States' blundering policy. There has been a positive change recently, but my opinion concerning Fidel Castro's political system is not favorable.

[Question] Regarding Spain and the Common Market, does the president feel that Spain should first reach an understanding with a Latin American common market rather than with the European Common Market?

[Answer] Both actions are convenient. Spain should join the European Common Market and act as liaison for Latin America and Africa.

[Question] And Adolfo Suarez?

[Answer] He is a brilliant man with a great understanding of reality, which is an important factor for success. He has imagination, which is essential for creativity. Besides, Suarez seems to be a man well-suited for the period of democratic transition Spain is experiencing.

[Question] And Felipe Gonzalez?

[Answer] Felipe Gonzalez is an extraordinary, important man. He is moderate and composed, also imaginative and creative.

[Question] Mr President, I hope to see you again in this office 10 years from now.

[Answer] It is not in my plans to participate in the elections 10 years from now, but I am and will always be at the service of the Venezuelan people.

VARIOUS MEASURES ADOPTED FOR 3 DECEMBER ELECTIONS

PA300237Y Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2050 GMT 29 Nov 78 PA

[Text] The Supreme Electoral Council, located at the Simon Bolivar Center, has been occupied by the military. The measure was taken at the request of the highest electoral body in order to reinforce its security. Council President Carlos Delgado gave orders to reinforce all security measures in order to prevent unnecessary crowding and loitering. The offices are protected by the armed forces and even the council president [words indistinct] by an officer.

The restriction to barracks of the armed forces begins tomorrow at 0600. There is a considerable amount of troop movement throughout the country for the purpose of protecting the electoral precincts. It is a peaceful armed forces mobilization aimed at guaranteeing the orderly development of the electoral process. The armed forces will also be alert to any alteration of law and order, which will be vigorously crushed. Starting tomorrow, all radio stations throughout the country will be protected by the armed forces. This measure is part of the [words indistinct] plan to guarantee the normal development of Sunday's elections. Since radio and television stations are very important in the dissemination of electoral results, they will be heavily protected by military units starting tomorrow.

News Media Regulations

PA292114Y Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 29 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Beginning at dawn on Sunday, all social communications media, that is, radio and television stations, will be at the service of the Supreme Electoral Council. They will be used to release the council's reports on the vote count. The decision was adopted by the Council of Ministers. The information minister sent a note to that effect to the president of the Supreme Electoral Council.

Firearms Permits Suspended

PA302122Y Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 30 Nov 78 PA

[Text] The Interior Ministry, following instructions from the president of the republic, has issued a decree suspending all firearms permits issued to civilians. This decree, of 48 hours' duration, becomes effective at 1200 on Saturday, 2 December, and ends at 1200 on Monday, 4 December. Those who have permits must leave their firearms at home. The authorities will confiscate the firearms of anyone who violates the decree.

COSTA RICA

PROBLEMS RELATED TO BREAK WITH NICARAGUA BEING STUDIED

PA302119Y San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 25 Nov 78 p 8A PA

[Excerpts] As a result of a number of problems concerning both Costa Rican and Nicaraguan officials, the Foreign Ministry is studying the Vienna Convention, which regulates all matters concerning diplomats who have to leave a country due to a break in relations. The ministry has also announced that consular relations between Costa Rica and Nicaragua are being maintained since the break was merely political. Antonio Guindos, who returned to Costa Rica on Thursday on board the LACSA plane that flew to Nicaragua to pick up our diplomatic officials, will have to return to our consulate in Managua.

The Dominican Embassy has been designated to handle our diplomatic affairs in Managua. According to former Ambassador to Nicaragua Virgilio Chaverri, all archives and other documents have already been transferred to the Dominican Embassy.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY APPROVES 1979 NATIONAL BUDGET

PA301549Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 30 Nov 78 PA

[Text] The national budget was approved yesterday before midnight. The Communists voted for it and the National Liberation Party [PLN] against it.

At 2300, the deputies for the government, the United People's Party, the Popular Front and the Cartago Farmers Party [Agricola Cartagines] voted in favor of the 1979 budget, which amounts to over 7 billion colones. Claiming that there were irregularities in the budget draft, the PLN voted against it as a bloc, even though it had managed to obtain specific appropriations amounting to several million colones.

According to Oscar Arias, the bad thing about the budget is that it includes a financial deficit of 2.4 billion colones.

EL SALVADOR

CHURCH QUESTIONS REPORT ON DEATH OF PREIST, GUERRILLAS

PA301200Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0145 GMT 30 Nov 78 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 29 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--The Catholic Church radio station La Voz Panamericana said here today that there are a number of questions regarding the official report on yesterday's events in which four alleged guerrillas, including Priest Rafael Barrera Motto, were killed. The radio station explained that the San Salvador archbishopric has appointed a commission headed by Msgr Modesto Barrera Lopez to thoroughly investigate the case.

The four dead persons were said to be members of the Farabundo Marti Popular Liberation Forces (FPL), one of the guerrilla groups operating in this country.

The commission said that it is working intensely to issue the church's official report. It added that after obtaining reliable statements, there are serious doubts concerning the official report on how the four persons died.

The Catholic radio station has suspended its normal programming and instead is broadcasting religious music and messages, including an invitation to attend the priest's funeral, which will be held at 1600 (2200 GMT).

Barrera Motto was the parish priest of the church in the San Sebastian neighborhood in Villa Delgado, some 4 km north of San Salvador. His body laid in state at the Mejicanos church. The house where the four were killed was Father Barrera Motto's residence.

GUATEMALA

FOREIGN MINISTER SAYS UK PROPOSALS ON BELIZE REJECTED

PA010353Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0257 GMT 1 Dec 78 PA

[By Antonio E. Monzon]

[Text] Guatemala City, 30 Nov (LATIN)--Guatemala has categorically rejected proposals presented in New York by Britain's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs David Owen on the Belize issue. It also announced that it will not reestablish diplomatic relations with the United Kingdom so long as it insists on remaining on Central American soil through subterfuge, Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo Valdez said tonight.

In a speech delivered tonight over a radio and television network, Castillo introduced a new element in the dispute over the Caribbean territory by noting that the Guatemalan Government is willing to find a just, legitimate, equitable, peaceful and honorable solution via direct negotiation with the people of Belize.

According to diplomatic observers, this is the first mention of direct negotiations with the people of Belize in the history of Guatemala's claims of territorial sovereignty over Belize, which are more than a century old.

Great Britain revealed details of its proposal to Guatemala to find a solution to the Belize problem 3 days ago. The British offers included construction of a road to open the northern Guatemalan province of El Peten, free port facilities for Guatemala in the city of Belmopan and free access to the port through Belizean territory.

The Guatemalan foreign minister said some of the statements made by the British Government in a declaration released in the Belizean capital 3 days ago were false. The (British) declaration contains the very particular point of view of Dr David Owen on this problem and also a series of falsehoods, mistakes and inexactitudes which misrepresents reality and are intended to overlook Guatemala's rights over Belize, which are based on juridical, historical geographic, political and moral reasons, Castillo stressed.

Guatemala broke diplomatic relations with Great Britain due to the presence of British troops in Belize, a territory over which it claims sovereignty. Great Britain favors independence for the Caribbean territory.

Recounting the history of the Guatemalan claims which are more than a century old, Foreign Minister Castillo noted the British desire since that time to stay on Guatemalan soil. He said that the population of Belize finds itself in a lamentable state of underdevelopment, as several Belizean leaders have denounced before the United Nations, and he stressed that the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is responsible for that situation. It has not only viewed these people with indifference but now it wants to grant them conditional independence.

Castillo contested the British point of view that it wants to put an end to colonialism and pull out of Belize by saying that Britain is building military bases there while simultanelusly trying to appear before the world as champion of free determination and the independence of peoples.

The government of the republic reaffirms that it has complied with and will faithfully comply with the constitutional mandate which declares Belize part of Guatemalan territory, the foreign minster said. It rejects any agreement which is signed or may be signed behind Guatemala's back with regard to the territory of Belize.

He concluded saying that the Guatemalan Government is willing to continue the negotiating process with the United Kingdom and find a just, legitimate, equitable, peaceful and honorable solution via direct negotiation with the people of Belize.

BRIEFS

OBSERVER TO LAFTA--Guatemala City, 27 Nov (AFP)--The government has appointed Guatemalan Ambassador to Uruguay Jose Rodas as its permanent observer to the Latin American Free Trade Association [LAFTA] headquartered in Montevideo. With this appointment, Guatemala has taken the first step toward becoming a member of the association. [Paris AFP in Spanish 0252 GMT 28 Nov 78 PA]

NICARAGUA

SOMOZA ANNOUNCES ACCEPTANCE OF PLEBISCITE AT NEWS CONFERENCE

PA010233Y Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0036 GMT 1 Dec 78 PA

[News conference by Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza at military club in Managua, Nicaragua--live]

[Text] Good afternoon, newsmen and radio listeners. We called this news conference for the national and foreign press so that the people of Nicaragua and the world can learn of the efforts that the Nicaraguan Government and my party are making so that peace will prevail in Nicaragua. I am going to read the message that the Nationalist Liberal Party [PLN] commission, composed of Dr Julio C. Quintana and Alceo Tablada Solis, has sent to the OAS friendly cooperation commission in reply to the proposal that the commission presented to the Nicaraguan Government, the PLN and the Broad Opposition Front [FAO]. The massage states:

Your excellencies: After consultation with the national and legal directive board of the PLN, and reiterating to you our willingness to find an honorable and peaceful solution to the Nicaraguan political crisis within the legal order of the nation as a guarantee for the preservation of the republic's peace and tranquillity, we fulfill the duty of replying to your statements contained in the document dated 27 November which you submitted to President Gen Anastasio Somoza Debayle.

In view of your textual statement clearly establishing in the name of the OAS that your proposal on the holding of the plebiscite at no time inspired or insinuated an unconstitutional solution, we are pleased to notify you of our agreement with such a political measure. Our agreement (?is based) on our party's collective desire to determine, through electoral vote, the popular support of each of the organizations which comprise the FAO and the PLN, agreeing jointly on all the institutional reforms that are deemed necessary and (?the possibility) of establishing, after the plebiscite is held, a national government.

In our view, it is necessary that the parties concerned with your proposal begin negotiations in order to agree essentially on the way the process should be conducted and the conditions for the prompt realization of the plebiscite, or popular consultation. It is obvious that once such negotiations have begun it will be possible to maintain them until formulas of national harmony are found that would be in line with your conciliatory efforts on behalf of political agreements that guarantee Nicaragua's institutional future.

As far as (?what you mention) in Point 1 of the important document to which we have the honor to respond, we state that we always have in mind the mandates of our fundamental charter and, thus, what is set forth in Article 187 of the national constitution, which you recall for us.

Regarding the popular consultation, in any case, the PLN reiterates its good will and willingness to participate in a plebiscite whose base [planteamientos], consequences, terms and other details will have to be agreed upon through the corresponding negotiating process.

We voice our recognition of your statement that the distinguished commission which you comprise is not able to impose solutions but simply to suggest alternatives, extolling this attitude with the statement that, even though the commission is compelled to cooperate in the search for a worthy and honorable solution of national reconciliation, it cannot become judge or interested party. Corresponding with your opportune appeal, we state on behalf of the PLN our firm intention to continue the negotiations which you are sponsoring. Therefore, we accept your disposition to maintain a dialog between the parties to explain or clarify your final proposal.

We beg you to report to the FAO our patriotic decision to hold a nationwide plebiscite under OAS supervision so that the Nicaraguan people can pronounce themselves on the following propositions: 1) the president of the republic should continue to exercise his constitutional mandate; 2) a national constituent assembly should be convened to decree a new constitution and organize a provisional government.

We suggest the preceding with the express understanding that, whatever the result of this consultation, the representation in the national government to be organized after the plebiscite in which the various political entities will participate will have to be proportional to the results of the vote.

It is our understanding that the government of the republic has stated that in the search for national conciliation it will always be obliged to uphold the law and the state institutions and that the plebiscite or popular consultation that it has suggested should not be diverted toward any single objective that, ideologically or philosophically, characterizes the political parties.

We deem it absolutely necessary to hold bilateral meetings to clarify matters and draw appropriate conclusions on each aspect of our conciliatory proposal. We must point out that this document is not signed by PLN delegate Dr Orlando Montenegro Medrano because he is currently out of the country on an official mission.

With sincere testimony of our most distinguished consideration and personal esteem, we remain very respectfully yours, Julio C. Quintana, Alceo Tablada Solis. [applause]

As you see, this is a proposal by the PLN for consideration by the Nicaraguan people to seek, with good will and with great feeling, the peace of the republic, forgetting all private interests so the real interests--the peace of the Nicaraguan people--will be achieved.

I will answer any questions.

[Question--in English] [Words indistinct] presented their final proposal on Monday with the intention that it would bring both sides to some kind of agreement on whether you should stay in power or not in a plebiscite. Do you feel that your final response in this document answers that question positively?

[Answer--in English] Yes.

[Question] Mr President, excuse me but I am going to insist more or less on the same question. In this counterproposal which you are making to the mediation commission, or friendly cooperation commission as we may wish to call it, according to your formula or the formula of the PLN, are you putting your presidency on the line?

[Answer] Yes, sir.

[Question] Mr President, during the plebiscite, will you stay in the country or will you leave, as the opposition wants, while the plebiscite is being held?

[Answer] Excuse me?

[Question] I did not understand whether during the plebiscite you will stay in the country or will leave, as the FAO wants.

[Answer] I am staying in the country. [applause]

[Question--in English] Mr President, I would like to...

[Answer--in English] How are you?

[Question--in English] Very well, thank you. What was the purpose of releasing your response in a press conference when the mediators say they have no idea what your response is going to be and that they may first learn of it through the press [word indistinct]?

[Answer--in English] First of all, let me say that before I came here I was sure that the mediators had our answer; and secondly, I vowed not to do anything behind the people's back.

[Question--in English] [Words indistinct] concerns the question of the national constituent assembly in terms of... the first point is the president of the republic should stay in power and the second point concerns the convocation of a constituent assembly?

[Answer--in English] Yes, I will explain it to you: The opposition has wanted me to resign as president of the republic and they have been trying to throw me out for a year. And there are so many other countries trying to throw me out that my party and myself decided that the best way to determine this would be by vote and not by bullets. And we have accepted this popular vote consultation, which is a way for the people to say: If Somoza has done a good job up to now, he stays until 1981 and if he hasn't, then we authorize Congress to call for a national assembly so that all the forces of Nicaragua can go to a new election and then I will get out. You must understand that I am not afraid of a vote because what I really want is peace for Nicaragua.

[Question] During a previous interview I asked if you agreed with the referendum, or rather with the plebiscite. You told me you did not, that you were not going to risk your presidency and that you were going to end your term following an election.

It seems to me that statement contradicted what you are saying today. Could you explain this change of opinion?

[Answer] I never deceived you, but let me explain: In giving the people the opportunity to elect a constituent assembly, if they win, we will elect a constituent assembly, and that would be an election. The man whom the constituent assembly elects shall receive power from me. That is to say, I am leaving following an election.

[Question] This means that in your view today your party has a majority?

[Answer] This is not an assumption: We know. [applause]

[Question] What the opposition is protesting is the impossibility of holding a clean plebiscite with a party like yours in power which prevents other parties from really (?expressing) themselves in a democratic manner. What guarantees will you give the opposition so that the election will be representative and not, as they say, rigged?

[Answer] The guarentees included in the mediating commission proposal to which we are replying. We also accept the guarantees proposed by the commission and those proposed by the FAO.

[Question] The FAO talks about an amnesty for political prisoners and persecuted persons so that the opposition which does not belong to the FAO can also participate at home as well as abroad. Do you accept that, too?

[Answer] This was not proposed by the commission. This is an FAO proposal which has to be discussed.

[Question] Did you say you want to establish a dialog with the FAO? Now that the FAO has sent me, I am asking on my own.

[Answer] I understand. What I want to say is that the FAO accepted the commission's proposal, and when we accept the commission's proposal we are guaranteeing a free election so that no one will feel afraid to vote.

[Question--in English] When this whole Nicaraguan crisis started you were talking pretty strongly. You were saying that you were going to stay in power until 1981 no matter what. You were not going to a plebiscite because it was unconstitutional. Now you are putting your own presidency at stake in a referendum. What made you change your mind?

[Answer--in English] The fact that in politics only rivers cannot flow backward.

[Question--in English] Mr President, if you lose the plebiscite, would you consider leaving the country as the [words indistinct] constitution?

[Answer--in English] No, No.

[Question] Considering the reply given by the FAO to the mediating commission and your reply, is it possible you will be negotiating the plebiscite until 1981?

[Answer] I am under the impression that we are going to take a long time to negotiate an agreement, that is, if there is any.

[Question--in English] Considering the conditions presented by the mediators that the National Guard be confined to their barracks for a certain period of time before the elections, that there be an international authority observing the elections and that the district chiefs be taken out of their areas within a certain period of time before the elections are held, did you accept these conditions that were presented?

[Answer--in English] I cannot inform you specifically what the Liberal Party accepts and what it does not accept in detail because the documents have to be negotiated.

[Question--in English] Mr. President, your proposal speaks of the component members of the opposition alliance running separately in the plebiscite. Is there anything in your proposal that will prevent them from running as one single united bloc?

[Answer--in English] Absolutely not.

[Question] Mr President, would you accep' the participation of the FSLN in the elections?

[Answer] Yes.

[Question--in English] Sir, I am still not clear on one thing. Would you absent yourself from the country in the period of campaigning for an election?

[Answer] No.

[Question--in English] [Words indistinct] exactly how your presidency would be placed in jeopardy in a plebiscite. Would you clarify exactly what you mean by putting your presidency "en juego"?

[Answer--in English] The proposal from the FAO says that if Somoza wins he continues until 1981 and if Somoza loses he resigns and after his resignation somebody else is elected by the Congress. All right, I say, save all the trouble about electing somebody from the Congress, getting together with the FAO if I lose. If I lose, we go to a constituent assembly. This means that the people of Nicaragua authorize the government to dissolve the legislature and after this plebiscite we call for elections for a constituent assembly which will give room for any party of any ideology to go to the elections. So if they vote for a constituent assembly, they are beating me out of the 1981 term.

[Question] Now I have another question: The voters say no to both questions--they do not want you in power and they do not want a constituent assembly--what would happen?

[Answer] That is very probable.

[Question] A fellow newsman said the FSLN was going to be able to participate in a plebiscite. Did I understand that correctly?

[Answer] In an election?

[Question] No. In a plebiscite.

[Answer] No.[They can participate] in an election.

[Question] Well, there's some confusion here. So not in a plebiscite?

[Answer] They are not members of the FAO. But since the FAO does not strictly exist legally but through the desire of groups, they could join the FAO.

[Question] How could this work in practice?

[Answer] Just as it happens that there are parties in the FAO that do not have legal status in Nicaragua; they are groups. Sandinism is a group which can very well say it is joining the FAO.

[Question] Well, they can join the FAO. But it is known that there are many people in the FAO who are wanted [by the law]. What kind of guarantees would they have to move freely?

[Answer] Amnesty, pardon. I have talked with the Nicaraguan people about all these things. But not until now did the opposition ever agree to hold a dialog with us to reach an agreement. I have been talking about amnesty for months. So now this is the big opportunity for all those youths who want to participate in politics and who thought their participation in politics could only be through subversion. They can come out openly and emerge as good citizens to form the party they want to establish.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer--in English] She asked about how the members of the front who are underground will be able to participate in elections when they are wanted for crimes. I answered her that for many months I have been talking about a general amnesty for everybody in Nicaragua. I mean everybody. So whoever is underground can come out once amnesty is issued and then they can come as a bona fide citizen and fight for their particular party. That is it.

[Question] How does this process affect the National Guard? To what extent do the proposals you made have the National Guard's support? To what extent can you foresee through the [word indistinct] a reorganization of the National Guard?

[Answer] The Nicaraguan National Guard is aware of the problems it has regarding the services it has to provide for the citizenry. For some time now, there has been a study of how we can (?define) those responsibilities. Therefore, we said clearly some months ago that we were going to discuss the reorganization of the National Guard. And it is [word indistinct] today.

[Question] Good evening, Mr President. Pablo Espinoza from Radio Managua. In this reply from the PLN to the members of the friendly cooperation commission working in Nicaragua, one of the proposals is that a plebiscite be held nationwide and duly supervised by the OAS. Is there some precedent in Latin America in which the OAS has participated in this type of political activity, and what mechanism will be used to carry out a plebiscite that will fully satisfy the government and the people?

[Answer] I understand that after the armed intervention in the Dominican Republic there was an election supervised by the OAS. The PLN, when it accepted the good offices of the OAS commission, felt that in order to give confidence to the opposition in Nicaragua, which in very few elections has admitted its defeat and has said that the rest of the elections were fraudulent, it is necessary to establish certification of the liberal majority. It opted to ask the OAS to oversee these next elections, or plebiscite, so that there will be no doubt as to who has the majority in Nicaragua. I think this is a great gesture by the PLN to believe in the good faith and honesty of the OAS and to believe in the great majority that the PLN has in Nicaragua. [applause]

[Question] Mr President, could you clarify something: Suppose the voters say no to the first proposal and yes to the second, how long would you stay on exercising your constitutional mandate?

[Answer] The time that is agreed in the negotiations with the FAO. If it happens that the people want to have a constituent assembly and they say that in 90 or 120 days we go to a constituent assembly, then I would stay in power only 120 days after the election or before the election. [as heard] The moment the constituent assembly elects a new provisional government, I would turn over power to that man.

[Question] Mr President, would you leave the country if you lost the plebiscite?

[Answer] No.

[Question] Could you tell me why you did not agree that the plebiscite could be held in your absence? Was it you or your party which did not accept it?

[Answer] Well, that offer was not really made. [Unidentified person says that the FAO made the proposal] Yes, but we have not received it officially. You asked me a question and I answered it.

[Questin] [Words indistinct] you mentioned the FAO, the PLN. Who else?

[Answer] Well, the FAO is made up of many groups and a legally registered party, the Conservative Party. Once we go to a plebiscite to decide if I am to end my mandate or if we are to go to a constituent assembly, I imagine that the FAO will split up so that each party will go separately to the election to elect its constituent assembly members.

Gentlemen, I have been very pleased to give you the views of the PLN and my government. Good evening.

FAO CONDITIONALLY ACCEPTS PLEBISCITE PROPOSAL

PA3020117 Bluefields Radio Atlantico in Spanish 1820 GMT 30 Nov 78 PA

[Excerpt of Broad Opposition Front (FAO) document read by FAO spokesman Javier Zavala in Managua on 29 November 1978]

[Text] The FAO reiterates the efforts of this honorable commission to find a peaceful solution to the grave crisis in Nicaragua which seriously affects the Central American region, the relations between countries of the continent and the inter-American system.

2. In relation to the third point of your note which refers to the FAO's answer of 23 November, it should be explained that at no time has the FAO sought to have the mediation commission become a judge or interested party in the internal conflict in our country. The FAO's intention has been to remind the honorable commission that in the (?solution) of this conflict it is impossible to eliminate a condemnation of the Somoza regime by the Inter-American Human Rights Commission, which, in the same manner as the mediating commission, acts in form and substance in accordance with the Organization of American States.

3. The FAO admits that the plebiscite is an appropriate instrument which works in democratic countries as a genuine expression of the people's will and that the plebiscite proposed by the mediating commission is aimed at consulting the Nicaraguan people on the resignation of General Somoza and his family's departure from Nicaragua to allow the formation of a new government of national unity as proposed by the FAO.

It is obvious that the intention is to permit the Nicaraguan people to express en masse repudiation of the Somoza regime through a democratic procedure that, as a popular consultation, is irreproachable. However, it feels that in keeping with the report of the Inter-American Human Rights Commission on Nicaragua, a repressive machinery exists in our country which would have to be neutralized to create the atmosphere of peace and liberty necessary for the effective exercise of suffrage. General Somoza Debayle must set aside the presidency and leave the nation during the popular referendum, as should his relatives with military positions. The Nicaraguan people believe that the Somoza family is chiefly responsible for the massacres and repressions denounced by the Inter-American Human Rights Commission. They should be replaced by persons who deserve a minimum of confidence.

4. There are hundreds of thousands of Nicaraguans in voluntary or involuntary exile--recent or long-term--who should have a right to take part in the plebiscite to eradicate the Somozist dictatorship. Their participation in their place of residence should be guaranteed by appropriate means or mechanisms.

5. The FAO believes that the proposed popular consultation (?is) an immediate, reasonable and effective solution, as demanded peacefully by the people.

6. As a result, the FAO accepts the 21 November 1978 proposal made by the commission with all the conditions contained in it, which they consider essential. In addition, the FAO includes other conditions in an annex to this document which are necessary guarantees to assure the effectiveness of the popular vote.

7. The FAO feels that the conditions established in paragraphs A, B, and C of Point 5 of the mediating commission's proposal, which include the abrogation of martial law and full enjoyment of constitutional guarantees, general amnesty for all political crimes, free access to the country for those who are in exile or have sought asylum and the abrogation of the black code and other repressive laws, must be made effective immediately after the proposal is accepted by both parties. Any delay of more than 10 days would be considered a break by the government of the commitment it has made.

Without further consideration, we express to the mediators our highest consideration and appreciation.

Managua, National District, 29 November 1978

The Broad Opposition Front

GROUP OF 12 REPUDIATES MEDIATION EFFORTS

PA302320Y Bluefields Radio Atlantico in Spanish 1820 GMT 30 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Hours before the Broad Opposition Front [FAO] decided to accept the Washington plan, that is, the plebiscite to decide whether or not General Somoza remains in power, the Group of 12 issued a communique in Mexico repudiating the work of the international mediation commission. It is obvious that the commission is no more than an instrument of the United States to prevent the overthrow of Somozism by the people and their vanguard, the Sandinist National Liberation Front, the group says.

Speaking through Carlos Gutierrez, one of the 12, the group repudiates the humanitarian census and the lies of the Americans who want the people in order to avoid further bloodshed in Nicaragua. [sentence as heard]

The group added that what the United States wants is to maintain a system that will protect the interests of U.S. imperialism, betraying the aspirations of the Nicaraguans for which thousands of our best countrymen have died.

Not believing that the FAO would accept the Washington plan, the 12 issued a call to politicians and businessmen to view the mediation process as closed.

SANDINISTS AMBUSH TROOPS: SEVERAL CASUALTIES REPORTED

PA301951Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1903 GMT 30 Nov 78 PA

[By Horacio Ruiz]

[Excerpts] Managua, 30 Nov (AFP)--According to unofficial reports released here today, heavy fighting broke out late Wednesday afternoon between the National Guard and the Sandinists in northwestern Nicaragua. As a result of the fighting, 4 soldiers were apparently killed and more than 20 were injured. The fighting reportedly lasted about 4 hours and necessitated the use of 2 helicopters and 6 National Guard planes to provide military support for a force of some 200 men. The armed clash began when President Anastasio Somoza's soldiers were ambushed by the Sandinist National Liberation Front near Achuapa, a town of about 2,000 people, located 150 km northeast of Managua.

In a communique, the army admitted that there had been a serious clash with the Sandinist forces, but did not report any casualities among its ranks or those of its opponents.

The guerrillas involved in the clash with the army seized the town of Achuapa over the weekend. The contingents of soldiers ambushed by the Sandinists in Cuailo Valley had been sent from the cities of Leon and Esteli. The ambush occurred after the army, which had been fighting the Sandinists, chased them from the occupied town and began pursuing them.

According to reports from the area, the National Guard's search for Sandinists continued this morning. The guerillas had presumably begun their attack at the border with Honduras. During the clash, the army asked the Red Cross to provide it with ambulances. According to the observers, this would confirm the rumors that the army suffered a large number of casualties.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO EL SALVADOR--Nicaraguan Ambassador to El Salvador Ernesto Rodriguez Lanuza has presented his credentials to Salvadoran President Carlos Humberto Romero. [Managua NOVEDADES in Spanish 20 Nov 78 p 19 PA]

NEW AMBASSADORS--Managua, 28 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--Three new ambassadors will travel to their respective posts next week. They are: Fernando Sanchez Herdocia, who is going to Guatemala; Carlos Manuel Perez Alonso, who is going to Venezuela; and Gen Alberto Montealegre, who is going to Panama. [Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0437 GMT 29 Nov 78 PA]

POLIO AID TO HONDURAS--A Nicaraguan Public Health Ministry source has said that there are now 22 cases of polio in Tegucigalpa and San Pedro Sula. The source added that the ministry was notified of the polio cases in Honduras through the Pan-American Health Organization and that the Nicaraguan Government shipped 20,000 doss of antipolio vaccine to Honduras by plane yesterday. [Managua Estacion X in Spanish 0010 GMT 29 Nov 78 PA]

14TH CTC CONGRESS COVERAGE CONTINUES

Veiga Reads Main Report

FL282036Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1440 GMT 28 Nov 78 FL

[Main report to 14th Congress of the Central Organization of Cuban Workers (CTC), read by Secretary General Roberto Veiga at the opening session held at the Lazaro Pena auditorium of the CTC building on 28 November--live]

[Excerpts] Comrade Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers; comrades of the Politburo, Secretariat and Central Committee; comrade vice presidents of the Councils of State and Ministers; comrade ministers and chiefs of state agencies; comrade leaders of the Union of Young Communists and mass and social organizations; distinguished guests, comrade delegates: At a time when a few weeks separate us from the historic 20th anniversary of the triumph of the revolution and a few days from the glorious date 2 December, the anniversary of the Granma landing and founding of the rebel army, we are beginning the working sessions of the 14th congress of our beloved trade union central organization. The protracted heroic events of our history, reflected in those two dates, make us recall at this time of great emotion the innumerable efforts and sacrifices that have made this beautiful reality of today possible.

All workers at all trade union congresses have made known their conscious determination of not hesitating in the face of any effort and in the face of any sacrifice for the sake of the revolution. That worthy and truly proletarian attitude was the one which reigned at the national congresses of our trade unions. Those events reflected the unquestionable advances attained by trade union work during the past years, making evident the outstanding gains in developing cadres, in strengthening the internal life of our organizations, in activities related to payment of wages in accordance with productivity, the fulfillment of production plans, political training of workers, incorporation of women into work, participation in harvest tasks and agriculture in general, development of socialist emulation, the support given to the microbrigade movement, in stepping up international tasks which the revolution entrusts to our workers, summing up, in all realizations derived from the fulfillment of the agreements and resolutions of the 13th CTC Congress and the first party congress.

Of course, the examinations and debates that took place in the congresses did not limit themselves to point out the successes achieved. In the reports and speeches by delegates, speeches which were extensive and brilliant in many instances, many deficiencies which still affect us were critically pointed out, stressing the defects and misunderstandings of the administrations and noting the defects and misunderstandings of the trade unions themselves, the agricultural-livestock workers made known their determination to give their strongest support to the tasks directed at the development of our cane agriculture, to work hard in the solution of serious problems still affecting the cattle industry, to combat the conformism which is evident in the undernourishment of beef cattle as well as the mismangement and lack of attention in the cattle industry generally. They also voiced their determination to increase the yields in the production of tubers and vegetables, to restore the old levels of coffee production, to surpass the historic levels of tobacco production in the days of capitalism and maintain and, if possible, improve the quality which has made it famous worldwide.

In addition, they agreed to step up the production of citrus fruits as well as examined with great care the development of swine and poultry plans.

They agreed to deepen, ponder over and act to check the misuse of manpower in the livestock sector and the lack of control manifested in lack of attention for and supervision of the work force, among other things, in the damage caused to programs, in the daily nonobservance of norms, in the alteration of figures in hours worked and in the deterioration and abandonment which has characterized, above all in recent times, the application of the system of payment of wages for work performed.

The struggle for the quality of construction, together with savings and efficiency in general, has been the highest banner of the national congress of this branch's trade union. The worthy workers of the white helmets have embraced the commitment to complete the projects with the requisite quality and on time and to gurantee with great efficiency the start of operations of the industries under construction.

The sugar industry workers, despite having evaluated as positive the sustained recovery attained by the industry in recent years, examined during their national congress the situation of straggling sugar mills and provinces, the measures that should be adopted to take advantage of existing reserves with the aim to continue improving the sugar yield, and agreed to give their support to all efforts aimed at reducing fuel consumption and propitiating the active participation of workers in the study, recommendation and implementation of measures directed at attaining greater industrial efficiency and increasing savings.

During all these trade union congresses the participants have voiced their determination to combat the lack of administrative supervision as well as the workers' carelessness and negligence in that respect, and insisted in the need to rapidly implement adequate procedures aimed at full supervision of quality in production and insuring the functioning of technological norms established for each work position.

Something of inestimable value was the just and opportune criticism of health services made by the chief of the revolution on the occasion of Havana City's party provincial assembly meeting. Because of this the discussions, topics and approved resolutions revolved upon the struggle against all manifestations of maltreatment and the lack of humane sensibility in medical services offered to the population.

The national congress of communications workers gave special emphasis to promoting fulfillment of measures regulating rapid reestablishment of services in cases of interruptions. It also planned to intensify the struggle against deficiences which bother the population and harm our economy. These include postal packages that do not arrive at their destination, interrupted telephone service that remains in that status for weeks and even months, delay in taking care of long distance telephone calls and the many and repeated mistakes made in billings for services to the population and organizations.

The workers affiliated with the national transportation workers union, after analyzing the objective factors which affect transportation services, concluded that their congress is prepared to increase their efforts to prevent nonfulfillment of schedules and to instill in the truck, bus and automobile drivers the determination to fight against those who mistreat equipment, violate the traffic code, act with lack of discipline and responsibility and with negligence, and, by their attitude, obscure the revolutionary, serious and responsible action of most of the workers that belong to the trade union. The determination that the concept of solidarity with the irresponsible cannot prosper anywhere prevailed in the debates of the transportation workers at their national congress.

The congress [of restaurant and hotel workers] adopted resolutions aimed at promoting high technical and political quality among all workers, especially among those groups involved or to become involved with international tourism activity.

At that congress a definitive solution was announced on the weekly rest of workers in food stores. This was demanded at the 13th CTC Congress.

The same vitality and in-depth appreciation of situations that prevailed in all the aforementioned congresses were reflected in the trade union congresses of forestry workers and Revolutionary Armed Forces civilian workers.

The 14th congress ratifies and accepts the critical spirit manifested by the workers of the production and services sectors in their national congresses. And just as proclaimed in such congresses, the 14th congress issues a call to fight evil wherever it is manifested, to fight it firmly even if it is just a single case in a province or municipality. [applause]

Our workers are revolutionaries. We could point to an infinite number of examples that testify to this rigorous truth. As revolutionaries we will wage a battle to the end against what is badly done, against the indolent and irresponsible, against those who can discredit us with the people, diminish our work prestige and place in doubt our moral and political values. Here, in the struggle against the badly done and very particularly in the services rendered to the public our labor movement has a formidable field to demonstrate its militancy, its might, its revolutionary spirit and its growing influence on the masses it leads.

The party, the state, the government and our Central Organization of Cuban Workers have a very high regard for the conduct and work of production and service workers. That is why we should be concerned and we must fight untiringly against those cases which, with marked irresponsibility, attack this concept and this image.

Comrades: Our congress is taking place at a time when one of the principal concerns of the international labor movement is the economic crisis that is affecting the capitalist world and whose consequences fall on the working masses. Of course some of the ills affecting the workers are not caused by this crisis. Undoubtedly, however, this crisis aggravates such ills and its effects are reflected in various ways in all the capitalist countries and particularly in the underdeveloped countries, in which the heaviest burden of the effects of this crisis falls with crushing force.

Also it cannot be denied that due to the level of internationalization of trade and economic relations in general such a crisis also has its effects on the socialist countries, although to a lesser degree. The world today is faced with the disturbing fact of waste and nonuse of the labor forces caused by the rise of forced work stoppages which especially affect the young and women. This overall situation, which is increasingly more critical due to uncontrolled inflation, manifests itself in the constant and fluctuating rise in prices, primarily of foodstuffs, clothing, footwear, housing, electricity and transportation, and, consequently, in the permanent and progressive drop in the purchasing power of workers.

In the face of this problem imposed by the big capitalist monopolies the workers are reacting against the extreme degree of exploitation to which they are subjected and are struggling firmly to attain respect for their dignity as men, for their well-being, liberty and peace, and to play the role in society which belongs to them as creators of society's wealth.

This international economic reality, along with climatic problems, has had its effects on our economy. The abrupt drop and sustained low levels of the price of sugar, our principal export commodity, on the capitalist market, along with the disproportionate rise in the prices for the goods we acquire from that area have reduced our purchasing power in that market. This currently restricts, to a certain extent, our development plans.

Amid this situation can you imagine what would happen to us if we were living under the conditions of the capitalist past, with Cuba experiencing the old times of capitalism? We would need to place 5 million tons of sugar on the world capitalist market at current prices in order to obtain just the oil which the country consumes at current prices in that market. If our country had remained under those conditions we would not have the resources to take care of the nation's other needs.

Cuba has not experienced the unemployment phenomenon, poverty and hunger. And it can proclaim before the world that, amid this crisis it is creating between conditions for the future. It is increasing its production levels, it is increasing employment levels and it has been able to preserve satisfactory levels of fundamental needs such as public health, education and essential public supplies. [applause]

Comrade Fidel has told us that for the future we must follow an intelligent policy on solid and scientific bases. And to prevent the country from being exposed to international economic crises and violent price variations in the capitalist market we must devote ourselves in coming years with all the strength, experience and stability attained by our revolution to developing and consolidating our economy. He has emphasized the need to be more austere and efficient than ever by creating and developing throughout the country a consciousness of exporters and not of importers so that the growth of our production becomes less dependent on imports, very particularly those coming from the area of convertible foreign exchange.

This congress, with the full and conscious mandate granted by the workers during the process of discussion of theses, must proclaim its most firm and resolute support for this economic policy approved by the party and directed by our chief and guide, Comrade Fidel. [applause]

With just admiration today we can say that workers, when discussing the complex economic problems submitted for debate in the theses of this congress, not only considered them but also the ones that are coming. They not only look to the present, but, above all, to the future, inspired by the youth who 25 years ago, thinking on those who would succeed them and looking to the future with optimism, broke into the Moncada barracks and with their blood paved the way to liberty, dignity and happiness for our people. [applause]

It is proper to point out that since the 13th congress and through the end of this year the income of the population will grow by 38 percent and its direct expenditures will increase by 25 percent. However, we must point out that during the period analyzed there has been a rise in social consumption as a result of investments in educational installations and investments in the nonproductive area. For example, we can say that creation of more space in middle level education means an increase of more than 700,000 students. As indicated earlier, we must add the harmful effects acutely reflected in our economy as a result of the uncontrollable rise in prices for those products which we necessarily had to acquire in the capitalist markets, besides the limitations imposed on our sugar production by adverse weather conditions.

These realities forced us to halt implementation of our measures. It was not a case that such measures were not proper. Instead, their adoption was economically irrational. We would have been accomplishing nothing by continuing to implement such measures if by doing so we would have gone into an internal financial imbalance. By continuing to put currency in circulation without having the necessary counterbalance in available merchandise and services we would have been going back to the situation experienced between 1967 and 1970, when we had much paper and little assets and services. What is valid for the individual and the family is not also valid for society, which can only consume what it has available. [as heard]

Referring to these measures, Comrade Fidel told us at the 13th CTC Congress that we had to maintain a careful accounting of their application, to discuss them among ourselves and to evaluate their economic consequences in order to see that they, which could be a formidable instrument in raising economic efficiency, do not become the cause for a new process discouraging production, discipline and work organization. At that time, Fidel also urged us repeatedly to take care of the internal financial balance of our economy.

Comrades: The 13th congress came out strongly in favor of establishing the principle of socialist distribution of from each according to his capability, to each according to his work. To this end it pointed out the need to establish payment methods and systems which would contribute to relating wage remuneration according to work productivity. In fulfillment of this resolution, linking wages to productivity covered 13,000 work collectives by 1977, consisting of almost 1 million workers of which approximately 700,000 were involved in the system. The labor movement devoted innumerable efforts to this task. And, in general, the results had a favorable effect on the economy despite the deficiences experienced in its application. Of course, results were not satisfactory in all sectors. In fact, in those cases included in this report and in some others the economic advances reached by linking wages to productivity could have been greater if various deficiencies had not been experienced in its application.

In discussing the theses the workers concurred in pointing out among such deficiencies the lack of systematic control and analysis of this task, lack of control of interruptions and nonapplication in many places of the procedure established to tackle the task, the undue maintenance of old standards and other inadequacies in subjective standards which have diminished the scope, force and persistence of this task.

Another factor which influenced the reduction of economic results achieved in linking wages with productivity was that the workers who were declared available as a result of this process and structural and organizational changes carried out throughout the country were not assigned on time or improperly assigned. The existence of tens of thousands of workers awaiting assignments and receiving complete wages was a heavy burden on the economy besides its destorting ideological effects. Some of the resources we were saving on the one hand were lost on the other. Many of the available workers were not getting job offers from their respective organizations although the workers repeatedly insisted on rapid relocation. The aforementioned does not deny the fact that there were exceptional cases of workers to whom relocation was repeatedly offered and nothing was good for them. There was no legal provision to force them to accept the job offers.

Another factor that had a negative effect on the implementation of the principle of relating wages to work results and, as a result, limited the achievements of this process, was the existence of the historic salary. The theses contain an analysis on how the historic salary over these years to a certain degree has been distorting the relationship of wages to productivity. The need to prevent its proliferation, since its obstructs the just and unpostponable aim to regulate wages in this country in a coherent manner and affects the application of the just principles of socialist principles, led to the promulgation of Law 12 on the noncreation of new historic wages enacted by the people's government National Assembly on 27 December 1977.

Everyone recognizes the principle [of wages according to work] as a fair and adequate one for the current phase of our economic and social development. But not all show that they understand it when it comes to putting it into practice. To underestimate the need to apply this principle consistently is to favor a relaxation of the work effort at a time when the economic situation demands a maximum effort.

It would be the equivalent of deforming the real measure of work costs, splitting the policy outlined in connection with a reduction of costs and ostensibly affecting the struggle to raise productivity and apply the economic management and planning system. Furthermore, it would mean affecting the political and ideological development of the new man, violating the principles of Marxism-Leninism and ignoring the fundamental agreements of the first party congress.

Beginning with the 13th CTC Congress the objective of attaining more production at less cost and with better quality has been at the center of all our trade union activity. The organization and development of socialist emulation has been one of the principal instruments to carry on this task. During the period we are analyzing, socialist emulation was closely linked to various historic commemorative activities and outstanding national and international events.

Today we can state with healthy revolutionary pride that all economic and ideological goals agreed upon nationally by the labor movement have been attained in emulation pledges over these years. A characteristic of emulation has been sustained growth of work places and workers committed to and fulfillers of their respective emulation goals, collectively and individually.

The great significance for workers of the commemoration of the 60th anniversary of the October revolution contributed to achievement of goals set during the first year of emulation. The commemoration of such a glorious date was an extraordinary mobilizing force. The CTC and all trade unions successfully carried out all the economic and ideological tasks they proposed for themselves in this regard. Throughout the country all workers, directed by their trade unions, conducted numerous activities designed to advance fulfillment of industrial production plans, recover from delays and promote various agricultural-livestock, construction and other work plans.

The congress must ratify what the workers have approved during their discussion of these which favor the drafting of a document signed by the party Central Committee, Council of Ministers, CTC and Union of Young Communists which would outline the objectives and principles for a better organization, development and control of socialist emulation.

The sugar production plan for the present harvest already is committed. We know what this means. The workers must proclaim at this 14th congress the firm determination of not neglecting to produce a single pound of sugar regardless of unforeseen circumstances and difficulties that might arise. [applause] At the same time the sugar industry and transportation workers involved in the shipment of sugar as well as all maritime and port workers must pledge their revolutionary honor to the unavoidable duty of guaranteeing the shipments of sugar contracted for the end of this year and the first few months of the next year. This will be difficult work but we have confidence that once again we will do our job. [applause]

We are aware of the importance of planting, cultivating and fertilizing sugarcane fields for coming harvests. Much has to be done in this regard in the next few months. As a contribution to this extremely important work, the party and Fidel as always can count on the support of all the workers and their trade unions. [prolonged applause]

This 14th congress can emphasize with complete revolutionary satisfaction that the workers and the entire labor movement responded, as they should have, to the call of Comrade Fidel of not ever neglecting voluntary work. From 1975 to the first half of this year volunteer work done by our workers in support of various projects in industry, construction, agriculture and services amounted to more than 268 million [presumably hours].

They were primarily devoted to recover from delays in technical and economic plans, promote priority construction projects and do the work of the comrades mobilized for other tasks of production, defense and performance of internationalist missions.

At this time our principal task consists of increasing production and productivity, improving services, promoting quality, increasing savings and, in sum, attaining greater economic efficiency.

In some capitalist countries there are some who, by virtue of their ignorance or ill feeling, criticize us because our trade unions act as co-participants in economic management. What they do not say, and perhaps in some cases this is not a coincidence, is that our state is a state of workers and peasants and that raising productivity does not raise the earnings of any capitalist but the well-being of the workers because we have freed ourselves forever from exploitation, and all results of the work effort of our workers redound to their own benefit, going to investments for development, factories, schools, hospitals, polyclinics, day care centers, housing, recreational and sports installations, resources for those who cannot work, powerful means destined for strengthening the defense of the homeland and the gains of the revolution, and also--why not say so--powerful means to fulfill victoriously our unrenounceable internationalist obligations. [applause]

Comrades: Occupational safety and health is one of the fronts of greatest social, human and revolutionary significance. Traditionally, as an indicator of socialist emulation we limit ourselves to checking fulfillment of measures dictated by leadership organizations. This practice (?obstructed) reaching our objectives. In order to overcome this limitation, starting in 1975 and by agreement of the CTC national committee, the drafting of safety and health plans was established which had to be signed at each work place between the trade union and the administration. These plans were to include, besides matters dictated by leadership organizations, those others necessary to carry out work activities in healthy and safe conditions.

Last year 92 percent of the work places fulfilled their plans. This resulted in reduction of work accidents and professional diseases. Work accidents in 1974 amounted to 40,200, 8,500 of which were classified as serious and 299 fatal. In 1900 [as heard] the figures dropped considerably, with 21,000 accidents, of which 1,600 were serious and 167 were fatal. Despite this progress our work still is unsatisfactory. As long as the valued life of a worker is lost or he suffers any injury, we must feel dissatisfied. All trade unions should and must double their efforts in the struggle to prevent accidents, particularly in the agricultural-livestock, sugar and construction sectors, where more than 50 percent of the accidents occur.

Comrades: If advances have been outstanding on any one labor front it is in education, and very particularly as it concerns improving the cultural level of workers. When the 13th congress was held the registration in cultural and technical improvement courses amounted to 266,000. The following year, 1974, it was 450,000. And in 1975 there was an extraordinary leap, with 905,000 in regular courses alone. This impressive figure of nearly a million has been maintained over the past 3 years.

We have made progress in our attention to the working youth but we still have deficiencies to overcome. We must develop our young replacements by incorporating them in all tasks without overlooking the particulars of age and their incipient work and social inexperience. This is a revolutionary youth full of potentials to be developed. It has demonstrated its spirit of sacrifice, unselfishness and dedication to work. Everything that is positive in them must be encouraged and we must increase their participation in all tasks and direct them properly toward the realization of prominent activities which allow them to feel like a decisive part of their work group.

By struggling daily and systematically to prepare our children, students and working youth, instilling in them the habits, customs and way of thinking of the best and more advanced of the working class and linking them to current tasks, we would be helping to develop their proletarian and communist consciousness. This is what our labor movement must tackle from now on to fulfill its honorable mission of helping to fully develop the new generations. This is a commitment to our history, our future, our party and Fidel.

Over these past few years the struggle made by the revolution for the full equality of women and their active incorporation into economic and social activities has gained in scope and intensity. Cuban women--workers, mothers, students, combatants, athletes and internationalist strugglers--have gained by their virtues and efforts the place that belongs to them in the affection and respect of the people. Within the context of this struggle the hard and extraordinary effort made by the Federation of Cuban Women [FMC] has been outstanding.

The 14th congress must subscribe to the agreements and resolutions of the momentous Second FMC Congress, aimed at strengthening the consistent struggle for the full exercise of women's [rights] and their equality, as well as the resolution in this regard adopted by the first party congress.

Whatever we do to strengthen socialist and communist awareness of the workers will never be enough. It is not necessary to analyze here the international circumstances and the historical victories of the world revolutionary movement which have made the battle on the ideological field increasingly more acute and decisive. For Cuban workers there is not and there never will be any hesitation at anytime to defend the principles of Marxism-Leninism, at anytime to defend proletarian internationalism and at anytime to fight opportunism, chauvinism, demogogy, petty politics, anticommunism, anti-Sovietism and betrayal perpetrated against the interests of socialism and workers of the entire world by the corrupt and reactionary Maoist clique. [prolonged applause]

But we do not view this struggle just from a general or theoretical plane or much less intellectually. For our labor movement the most important ideological struggle is the one that must be present in the daily battle for production, efficiency, savings, improvement and advance of society on all fronts. The most important ideological struggle is that which is waged from comrade to comrade, from brother to brother; the one that helps us everyday to free ourselves from prejudices, individualism and selfishness; the one that helps to think in collective terms and to consider general interests first. The ideological struggle that we need most is that which makes us increasingly more responsible, more disciplined, harder workers, more humble, more intransigent in the face of any privilege and more humane and fair toward everyone around us. [applause]

Let us keep in mind, above all, that the highest measure of the ideological work we perform will be man's attitude toward production, toward the society in which he lives and toward his duties with the revolutionary world of which he is a part. Let us especially keep in mind that the socialist consciousness of our working class begins with the understanding of Marxism: from each according to his capability, to each according to his work.

We should also like to refer to the constant rise of workers' participation in the tasks of defending the country. Our workers who are reservists, with a growing awareness of the significance of being well prepared to strengthen our revolutionary armed forces, have responded with enthusiasm and responsibility to the training, exercises and maneuvers to which they have been summoned. On the other hand the ones who remained at the work centers have made a superior effort to cover the work of those mobilized.

As an expression of the profound internationalist feelings of the workers and the entire people, this congress can emphasize with just pride that most of our victorious combatants in the struggle to safeguard the independence and liberty of the peoples of Angola and Ethiopia are reservists belonging to the trade unions. [applause]

Throughout these past years we have commemorated the day of the militiamen at all work centers in fulfillment of the 13th congress' agreements. It has been a day for recounting our glorious combat traditions, a day in which we pay tribute to those who gave their lives in defense of our revolutionary gains and recognize those who observe our struggle traditions and honorably fulfill the most sacred duty of all citizens, the defense of the socialist fatherland.

Another topic to be taken up by the congress is the one dealing with the organization and strengthening of the workers' guard, which will contribute to the protection with still greater zeal of our work centers.

The workers have actively and enthusiastically participated in the study, preparation and discussions of our constitution, the first socialist constitution in America, in accordance with the resolutions of first party congress. Likewise, they have participated in the preparation of important legal instruments, among them the family code, laws governing civil, penal, administrative and labor procedures, as well as the youth and childhood code and the penal code. As proclaimed by our 13th congress, duties and rights go together. We must support this principle with renewed impetus.

There still are places where all deficiencies have justifications. There the critical indications are overlooked so that hypersensitivities are not injured. There is apathy in the face of late arrivals or frequent absences of this or that worker. Old salaries are encouraged. There is no concern for quality and there is indifference in cases of misuse of material and human resources. There also are places where, using as an excuse the objective problems affecting us, little attention is given to the solution of problems of technical and material supplies needed for the normal rate of production and services. In addition, there are other places where jobs are assigned without previous announcement and evaluation. Time off is postponed without reason. Work records are inexcusably misplaced and their handling and updating are not properly done. Seniority rights are violated. Medical supervision of those on subsidy due to illness is not performed. Unjustified transfers are carried out. And because of ignorance or stubborness firm resolutions which have been issued by labor justice organs are not fulfilled. There are places where all these things and more are occuring, and in many of them the administration and trade union remain indifferent, as if nothing was happening.

The 14th congress, as called upon by its theses must call for struggling intransigently to impede the continued occurrence of these acts. We must eradicate that good neighbor spirit from the relations between the trade union and the administration. We must eradicate that spirit of great family and peace without principles. [applause]

In response to Comrade Fidel's appeal during the closing session of the 13th congress, the workers have donated 730 dwellings, which were built by microbrigade members, to refugees from Chile and other Latin American countries, helping in this way their incorporation into the country's economic and social life. Today the microbrigade movement has 26,300 workers, grouped into 1,015 brigades. The country is planning to progressively expand housing construction plans until reaching a level of 100,000 dwellings per year.

Now we will discuss some aspects related to solidarity and foreign relations. In past years the CTC and trade unions, through all means possible, have expressed our working class solidarity with the workers and peoples struggling against exploitation and imperialism.

Among the most outstanding in these activities are the historic and victorious cause of the Vietnamese people, the struggle of the Chilean people, the 30th anniversary of victory over fascism in Europe, the liberation struggles of the Angolan and Ethiopian peoples and, more recently, that of the workers and peoples of Nicaragua in their fight against the tyrannical regime oppressing them. [applause]

Since 1974 to date the organization's recruitment has grown from 88 to 94 percent, which demonstrates the progress made, even though we must recognize that we have not accomplished the goal of 97 percent. This goal still remains in effect.

Likewise, even though the CTC national directorate has worked very hard to strengthen the supervision of its organs and lower level agencies, a lot still remains to be done to presume that we have responded in that sense to the demands derived from our responsibilities. This requires the need for revising and improving systematically our methods of work and supervision as well as conducting the changes dictated by the experiences gained in the application of the current structure. The directorate should, among many, carry out the following tasks: strengthening the CTC municipal and provincial organs throughout the country; trade union structure should be subordinated to the most rational and optimum economic organization of our socialist enterprises. This cannot be done any other way.

We must point out that between 1973 and 1975 there was a disruption of our finances, which was caused by the expansion and development of activities and the culmination of the organizational process of strengthening the trade union movement which began in 1970. During this period income amounted to 19.5 million pesos and expenses, 21.7 million pesos. This caused an accumulated deficit of 6,571 million pesos during these 3 years. Starting in 1976, this annoying situation was examined by the CTC National Committee, reconsidering an additional increase of expenses for the following reasons: the normal growth of our activities, holding of trade union congresses; scheduled increases for the publication of the daily TRABAJADORES; application of wage scale for officials, cadres and employees; financing of our system of trade union schools; development of workers' sports games; amatuer performers' festivals and many more expenses caused by the new economic organization of the country. To avoid further growth of the deficit, various measures were adopted aimed at establishing an ironclad austerity policy in our expense and it's strict observance; stepping up to the maximum the collection of trade union dues. These agreements had a positive result. During 1976 and 1977 the average annual income amounted to 23.2 million pesos and the expenses, 22.8 million pesos. In 1973 16.5 million pesos were collected and in 1978 we will collect in trade union dues some 25.5 million pesos, according to our estimate. This represents an increase of approximately 9 million pesos.

Great tasks are ahead of us, beloved comrades, as well as important efforts. The path of the revolution will continue to be tense. We will always have to overcome difficulties, make sacrifices and surmount obstacles. We will work hard so that all agreements and resolutions become a combat and victory flag for Cuban workers. We will fight resolutely to continue always being worthy of the confidence that Fidel and our party have in the workers and their trade union movement. Long live the 14th congress! [shouts of "Viva"] Long live the worker-peasant alliance! [shouts of "Viva"] Long live proletarian internationalism! [shouts of "Viva"] Long live the glorious PCC! [shouts of "Viva"] Long live Fidel! [shouts of "Viva"] Fatherland or death, we shall win! [prolonged applause]

Fidel Castro in Attendance

FL301757Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 30 Nov 78 FL

[Text] The second day of deliberations of the 14th Central Organization of Cuban Workers--CTC--Congress dealt with the critical study of the important problems presented in the main report and expressions of international proletarian solidarity. Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee and president of the Council of State and government, presided over the afternoon session. Also attending yesterday's afternoon session were Juan Almieda, Ramiro Valdes, Osvaldo Doriticos and Armando Hart--all members of the Politburo--and Antonio Perez Herrero and Raul Valdes Vivo, members of the Secretariat.

At this same session Zoila Castellanos [Lazaro Pena's widow] handed the commander in chief an album with Lazaro Pena's notes for the 13th CTC Congress. Fidel was visibly moved and received the historical documents amid a standing ovation from the delegates and guests to the congress.

Speech by Ramirez Cruz

FL301924Y Cienfuegos Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 30 Nov 78 FL

[Text] In a speech at yesterday's session of the 14th Congress of the Central Organization of Cuban Workers [CTC], Jose Ramirez Cruz, member of the PCC Central Committee and president of the National Association of Small Farmers [ANAP], said he fervently wished that the agreements and resolutions derived from the CTC Congress may become new bases for the advance of the revolution.

The ANAP president conveyed to the workers the heartfelt greetings of his organization's members and noted the critical and self-critical contents of the report read by Roberto Veiga. Ramirez Cruz stated that he was sure that the report will serve as a starting point for revitalization of the trade union movement, capable of continuing to mobilize its potential reserves. He indicated that, just like yesterday, workers and peasants had united in the struggle against exploiters. Today they are united still closer together to undertake their historic role in building socialism. He said that while the workers are making efforts to solve essential economic problems, peasants are working hard in the necessary and conscious process of advancing toward socialist methods of production.

Further on 29 Nov Session

FL302301Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 30 Nov 78 FL

[Excerpts] A critical analysis of important problems contained in the main report and an expression of proletarian and international solidarity were the tone of the second day of sessions of the 14th Congress of the Central Organization of Cuban Workers, CTC.

Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, presided over the evening session. PCC Politburo members Juan Almeida, Ramiro Valdes, Osvaldo Dorticos and Armando Hart; and Secretariat members Antonio Perez Herrero and Raul Valdes Vivo also attended yesterday's session.

The militant and revolutionary spirit with which the members of the Committees for Defense of the Revolution (CDR) welcome the celebration of the 14th CTC Congress was conveyed in a special speech by Jorge Lezcano, member of the PCC Central Committee and national coordinator of the CDR.

Lezcano said that the consistent and determined attitude which characterizes the analyses and proposals in connection with problems covered in the theses of the congress is a continuation of the path outlined by the 13th congress. Lezcano went on to say that the CDR's interest in the congress is verified by the identity of objectives in the theses with the resolutions of the 1st CDR Congress. In this regard he reaffirmed the CDR pledge not only to mobilize its members to do volunteer work but also to take action so that such work is done according to CTC guidelines.

30 Nov Session Report

FL301847Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 30 Nov 78 FL

[Text] This morning's session of the 14th Congress of the Central Organization of Cuban Workers (CTC) opened solemnly remembering the 30 November [1956] uprising [in Santiago de Cuba] and the sacrifice of revolutionary youths who, like Frank Pais, Otto Parellada, Tony Alomar and Pepito Tey, gave their lives for the country's liberation. Present at the Presidium were PCC Politburo members Ramiro Valdes Menendez, Pedro Miret Prieto and Arnaldo Milian Castro; CTC Secretary General Roberto Veiga and other members of the PCC Central Committee; the members of the CTC national executive bureau and the chiefs of foreign delegations invited to the congress.

Speakers at the morning session included Fernando Gomes dos Santos of the national union of Angolan workers, (Moya Sedeyo) of the Ethiopian confederation of trade unions, (Domingo Sanchez Salgado) of the Nicaraguan general confederation of independent trade unions, (Jean Breto) of the general confederation of French workers and (Octaviano del Turco) of the general confederation of Italian workers. In their remarks the representatives of foreign delegations invited to the congress hailed the event and wished new successes to Cuban workers and all the people in the tasks of building socialism.

While various committees were meeting in other halls of the Palace of Workers, various delegates spoke at the Lazaro Pena auditorium to critically analyze aspects concerned with the main report of the 14th CTC Congress.

A moment of great emotion was the message of greeting from the Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR] to the 14th CTC Congress which was read by Div Gen Pedro Garcia Pelaez, member of the PCC Central Committee and commander of the western army. The message states in one of its parts: [begin recording] This congress is taking place within the framework of two dates of important patriotic and revolutionary significance that will be commemorated by our people with the joy and enthusiasm which characterizes us--the 22d anniversary of the Granma landing and 20th anniversary of the triumph of the revolution. This circumstance symbolically links this congress and those fundamental periods of our history of struggle in which the working class has played a decisive role. Dear comrade delegates: Our Revolutionary Armed Forces express to you their firm and unswerving pledge to continue making every effort to maintain a high combat and mobilization capability to guarantee, along with all working people, the defense of the gains attained since the historic 1 January 1959. Before you legitimate representatives of Cuban workers we once again reaffirm our unlimited loyalty to the working class, to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and to those which embody and represent them--the Communist Party of Cuba and First Secretary Commander in Chief Fidel Castro. [applause] Aware of the responsibility you have assumed with the country and the workers who have entrusted you with this congress, we wish you success in the certainty that you will contribute much to the brilliant socialist future which our people are forging today.

Long live the 14th CTC Congress. [shouts of "Viva"] Long live the Cuban working class. [shouts of "Viva"] Long live the Communist Party of Cuba. [shouts of "Viva"] Long live the socialist revolution. [shouts of "Viva"] Long live proletarian internationalism. [shouts of "Viva"] Long live our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro. [shouts of "Viva"] Fatherland or death. We shall win. [shouts of "Venceremos" and applause] [end recording]

Angolan Labor Leader Speaks

FL301939Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1903 GMT 30 Nov 78 FL

[Text] (Fernando Gomes dos Santos), secretary of international relations of the national union of Angolan workers, on behalf of Angolan workers conveyed greetings to the 14th Congress of the Central Organization of Cuban Workers (CTC). The labor leader noted that his country now is an impregnable bulwark in the struggle against man's exploitation of man and its liberation movement is an example for the entire continent.

He said that the MPLA-Labor Party is resolutely and firmly pushing the construction of a socialist society in the People's Republic of Angola under the outstanding leadership of President Agostinho Neto. (Gomes dos Santos) added that the national union of Angolan workers is assuming fundamental tasks in Angola's socio-economic development.

In his speech to the 14th CTC congress, (Fernando Gomes dos Santos) examined the many international manifestations and events imposed by the peoples that are struggling against exploitation and oppression. He went on to say that millions of Angolans are willing to give their work, effort, blood and lives to make it better for future generations.

He stressed that once again the national union of Angolan workers, on behalf of Angolan workers, reaffirms its unconditional support for the peoples who are struggling against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism. He also emphasized that the organization expresses its militant solidarity with the heroic people of the Western Sahara and Palestine and with their revolutionary vanguards--the POLISARIO and Palestine Liberation Organization, respectively; as well as with the people of Eastern Timor and Fretilin.

Ethiopian's Remarks

FL301943Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1905 GMT 30 Nov 78 FL

[Text] On behalf of the working class of Ethiopia I want to convey my deepest gratitude to the Communist Party of Cuba and especially to the heroic and internationalist communist leader, Comrade Fidel Castro. This statement was made by (Moya Sedeyo) of the federation of Ethiopian trade unions, as special speaker before the 2,083 delegates to the 14th CTC Congress.

After hailing the main report read by Roberto Veiga, the Ethiopian leader recounted what has happened in the labor movement in the Horn of Africa since 1974, when the feudal and capitalist regime, instrument of North American imperialism, was deposed. He stressed that after the regime was overthrown the process of a democratic revolution began in Ethiopia and the factories, lands, urban areas and production means utilized by the dominant classes are being organized.

Regarding mass organizations in Ethiopia, the labor leader pointed out that the workers are organized into nine industrial trade unions and a national union, and Ethiopian peasants are part of the national peasant association, while the cities have associations of kebele residents organized by the people who live in each city.

He added that efforts are being made to create a national youth organization and one for women and that there are groups of defense of the revolution at each enterprise. Moreover, forums are held to discuss ways of learning Marxist-Leninist ideology.

Further on he emphasized that during the national democratic revolution process many difficulties have had to be tackled because internal and external elements of reaction are trying to overthrow the popular revolution. The Ethiopian labor representatives explained how the Somali regime, with the aid of reactionary Arabs and world imperialism, attacked Ethiopia. He emphasized that, thanks to proletarian internationalism, victory was obtained with the help of socialist countries, especially the Soviet Union and Cuba. He stressed that at the fourth anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution the revolutionary and heroic leader Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam declared a national economic war. The member of the confederation of Ethiopian trade unions said the purpose of this declaration is to establish a new economic development that is free of imperialist economic and production relations. He said that the declaration was accepted unanimously by the entire Ethiopian nation.

Chilean Popular Unity Message

FL301953Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1908 GMT 30 Nov 78 FL

[Text] The representation of the Chilean Popular Unity in Cuba expresses its greeting to the 14th labor congress with the conviction that its resolutions will have deep significance in the consolidation and intensification of the socialist state. The message of greeting refers to the human rights that are brutally trampled on our continent by dictatorships such as those of Nicaragua, Uruguay, Brazil, Paraguay and Guatemala.

The Popular Unity representation in Cuba stresses that fascism in Chile has intensified repression of the labor movement by ordering the dissolution by decree of several federations. The message adds that this intensification of repression against the workers leads to the fear that the long list of missing persons in Chile will continue to grow.

Greetings From Solidarity Committee

FL301958Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1909 GMT 30 Nov 78 FL

[Text] The Chilean committee of solidarity with antifascist resistance greets the heroic Cuban working class on the occasion of the 14th Congress of the Central Organization of Cuban Workers, CTC. Since its founding, the message adds, the CTC has been the working class' most important Cuban mass organization. Over these years it has guided the struggles of the workers in their heroic path of liberation. The Chilean solidarity committee also notes that now, when even the echoes are heard of the historic 13th congress in which the voice of the unforgettable Lazaro Pena was heard with power and clarity, the Cuban working class is facing new and higher tasks. Lastly, the Chilean solidarity committee wishes successes to the 14th labor congress in the new goals imposed by the impetuous development attained by our country over the past few years.

UJC Leader on Youth Role

FL302116Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2107 GMT 30 Nov 78 FL

[Text] The battle for formal education must be waged primarily in the schools but the battle must begin with the family itself.

This statement has been made by Luis Orlando Dominguez, first secretary of the Union of Young Communists (UJC) and member of the PCC Central Committee, as a special speaker at the 14th Congress of the Central Organization of Cuban Workers, CTC.

In his remarks to the 2,083 delegates, the youth leader conveyed greetings from our country's young generation to the great labor event. Elsewhere in his remarks, he pointed out that events and situations once again show, through discussion of the theses of the 14th labor congress, that our people renew their young vigor and energy each day.

Luis Orlando Dominguez placed emphasis on joint UJC-CTC work to build a new society and to strengthen the groups of young and old workers. He said that under present conditions the role of trade unions should include support for student emulation work so that students can play their own role better. Further on he discussed the process of seeking the best means to develop UJC and CTC work which originated with the 13th labor congress. In this regard the UJC first secretary noted that the result of work on these ideas can be seen and this shows once more the effectiveness of joint work by the two organizations.

Importance of labor education of youths was one of the topics which youth political leader Luis Orlando Dominguez insisted on in his speech to the 14th labor congress. He referred to the role of trade unions in contributing to labor education of youths as a magnificent indication of proletarian tradition in our country and how this should result in a hard-working and studious youth. Elsewhere in his speech, Luis Orlando emphasized the need for the Cuban labor movement to increasingly explain to the young masses the meaning of linking studies with work, care of social property and the struggle against cheating in classes and work.

The UJC first secretary and PCC Central Committee member emphasized the great role which most Cuban youths are playing in the building of a new society.

ALMEIDA, HART ATTEND CTC CULTURAL EVENT

FL301801Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 30 Nov 78 FL

[Excerpt] With the attendance of Juan Almeida and Armando Hart, an artistic-cultural event was held last night in the cathedral plaza which was held for the delegations invited to the 14th Central Organization of Cuban Workers--CTC--Congress. The spectacle, which was entirely under the care of the CTC amateur movement, was also attended by Jesus Montane, Roberto Veiga and Ursinio Rojas, all members of the PCC Central Committee.

UN ENVOY ATTACKS 'U.S.-ISRAEL ALLIANCE'

FL010154Y Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 1 Dec 78 FL

[Text] Cuba today condemned the alliance between the United States and Israel which prevents a just, lasting and honorable solution to the Palestine problem and to the delicate situation in the Middle East.

Ambassador Raul Roa Kouri, Cuban permanent representative, told the United Nations that the so-called Camp David agreements do not meet the requirements for real peace in that region. He emphasized that any agreement that attempts to provide a solution to the Palestine problem outside the framework of the United Nations and without the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization, thus ignoring the rights of the Palestinian people, must be considered void and not conducive to a just peace.

NAMIBIANS ARRIVE FOR TRAINING IN VARIETY OF FIELDS

FL281445Y Georgetown GUYANA CHRONICLE in English 23 Nov 78 p 10 FL

[Derek Ingram report]

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica--Thirty-six happy, if slightly bewildered, Namibians, most of them women, have arrived in Jamaica after being airlifted from Zambia, briefed and taken on a whirlwind sightseeing tour of London and then flown to Kingston. Most of them will be here for two or three years. Their leader is 26-year old Mapupa Manya, who has just 18 months' experience as a teacher. He will get extra teacher training here in Jamaica. The other 35 Namibians are to train as nurses, midwives, secretaries, agricultural officers and accountants. All have come here as a result of a stepping up of the Commonwealth programme for training Namibians decided at the annual meeting of the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation (CFTC) held in Montreal recently.

As soon as Jamaica said it was ready to make the training places available the fund's deputy manager, Terence Dormer, organised the airlift and flew to Kingston with the Namibians. So far 107 Namibians have started courses in seven developing countries of the Commonwealth--Ghana, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Tanzania, Kenya, Zambia, India and now Jamaica. Another 70 are studying on scholarships given by Australia, Britain, Canada and New Zealand.

When the Namibians went for their official welcome to Jamaica's Foreign Ministry they were sitting in a room only yards away from the conference hall in Kingston's Pegasus Hotel, where in 1975 at the Commonwealth summit conference a historic decision was taken to offer independence. It was historic because Namibia was never, as were all other Commonwealth countries, a British colony. At the same time it was decided that Commonwealth countries would do all they could to help Namibians train for jobs in the public sector.

The new nation will be in desperate need of trained personnel to run the government since discrimination in education and employment has prevented Namibians getting professional skills. Jamaica's offer and the swift action of the CFTC in bringing the 36 here has come at a frustrating moment in the painful birth of the nation of Namibia.

The arrival of the Namibians--the youngest is 18 and the oldest 30--in Jamaica was a low-key affair. So low-key that one Kingston newspaper wondered "at the government's silence on such a profound and internationally important development, in which it is playing a pivotal role." It came just before Prime Minister Michael Manley received in New York a gold medal from the UN special committee against apartheid. He was one of seven people singled out for this honour, four of them dead--Indian Prime Minister Pandit Nehru, Ghanian President Nkrumah, Nigerian head-of-state General Mautala Mohamed, and American singer Paul Robeson. The other living recipients were Olof Palme, prime minister of Sweden until 1976, and Canon John Collins, of St Paul's Cathedral, London.

Apart from its training programmes for Namibia the Commonwealth is helping to prepare the country for independence in several other ways. A survey of the country's mineral developments and their economic, legal and financial implications was recently prepared and delivered to SWAPO. A grant of 10,000 pounds sterling helped take five SWAPO representatives and two members of the Council for Namibia to Lusaka a few months ago for a workshop to help set priorities for the UN nationhood programme for Namibia. And special courses in English and mathematics in Commonwealth countries are being devised for young Namibians whose academic qualifications are modest because school opportunities in their own country have been so poor.